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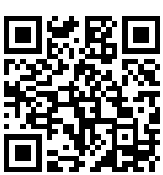

PENINSULA
THE KING'S
60
RIFLE
CELER ET AUDAX

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THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE DEPOT.
CORPS.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE FOR 1925

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LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR THOMAS L. N. MORLAND, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
COLONEL COMMANDANT, 1ST BATTALION.

Died May 21st, 1925.

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THE

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE

1925

COLONEL R. BYFORD, D.S.O.
(Editor and Hon. Treasurer).

WINCHESTER:
WARREN AND SON, LIMITED, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, HIGH STREET
—
1926.

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K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
C.O.S.

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Editor and Hon. Treasurer.

WINCHESTER:
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PREFACE.

4th of June, 1926.

THAT the "Fourth of June" should be an ideal summer's day, and also the fixture for the Regimental Dinner, is, we hope, to be taken as a good augury for the continued success of the Celer et Audax Club in general and of the *Chronicle* in particular.

The year commemorated in the present issue has been saddened by the loss of two Colonels Commandant and of another distinguished General Officer who at all events started his career as a Rifleman.

The last twelvemonth was marked by great seismic disturbance in many quarters of the globe, and the political world, no less than the physical, appears to be in a condition of flux. Such conditions are reflected in the fighting forces of the Crown. Strange rumours have been floating in the air. Changes and reorganisation seem at times close at hand. To a Regiment like our own, which in the past has had some share in guiding the evolution of the Army, change and even the loss of old tradition should have no terrors, provided it is satisfied that change is unmistakably in the direction of progress, and that the traditions to be discarded are obsolete.

We cannot conclude without a word of welcome and congratulation to Lieut.-General The Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley on attaining the coveted appointment of Colonel Commandant.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that Correspondents will send their contributions for the 1926 Volume of the *Chronicle* as soon as possible, but *the sooner they are sent in the better.* This applies with even greater force to *all* photographs, etc., intended for illustrations.

The Records of Battalions and the Depôt should be made up to and including the 31st December, and posted as soon after that date as possible.

Contributions are invited from all Officers, W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen, past or present.

All contributions, if not published, are treated as strictly confidential, and will be returned to the writers or destroyed, as they may desire.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

1.—All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide margin.

2.—All names of persons and foreign places, and all words not likely to be familiar to the printers, to be written in block capitals, thus: LADAKH. This is unnecessary when the copy is type-written.

3.—When sending contributions or photographs the sender should state whether he wishes his MS. or photographs returned to him or not; and in the case of contributions, whether he wishes his name or initials to be printed or not.

4.—It will greatly assist the Editor if correspondents will have their contributions type-written.

All correspondence should be directed to Colonel R. Byron, Brendon, Winchester.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers to the *Chronicle* are requested to apply to Lieut.-Col. W. Judge, 71, Eccleston Square, London.

Copies of this book can be obtained from the publishers, Messrs. Warren & Son, Ltd., 85, High Street, Winchester. Price—cloth, 15*s.*, postage and packing 9*d.* extra; paper, to past and present Riflemen and their widows, 2*s.* 6*d.*, postage 6*d.*; to the general public 4*s.*, postage 6*d.*

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THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

Published under the auspices of the Regimental History Committee

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"Louisbourg," "Quebec, 1759," "Martinique, 1762, 1809," North America, 1763-64," "Havannah," "Roliça," "Vimieiro," "Talavera," "Bussaco," "Fuentes dè Oñoro, "Albuera," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vitoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthez," Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Punjaub," "Mooltan," "Goojerat," "Delhi," "Taku Forts," "Pekin," "South Africa, 1851-2-3, 1879," "Ahmad Khel," "Kandahar, 1880," "Afghanistan, 1878-80," "Egypt, 1882, 1884," "Tel-el-Kebir," "Chitral," "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

Regular Battalions.

Uniform—Green. *Facings*—Scarlet.

1st Battalion (60th Foot) - - - - -	*Rawul Pindi.*
2nd ,, (,, ,,) - - - - -	*Aldershot.*

Allied Regiments of Canadian Militia.

The Regina Rifle Regiment - - -	*Regina, Saskatchewan.*
The King's Own Rifles of Canada - -	*Regina, Saskatchewan.*
The Halifax Rifles - - - - -	*Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
The Royal Rifles of Canada - - -	*Quebec, P.Q.*

1st Cadet Battalion - *42 and 44, Sun Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.*

Colonel-in-Chief.

THE KING.

Colonels Commandant, December 31st, 1925.

1st Battalion - Lieut.-Gen. The Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu Stuart-Wortley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

2nd ,, - Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Pitcairn Campbell, K.C.B.

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H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA

The announcement on November 20th that Queen Alexandra, mother of H.M. our Colonel-in-Chief, had passed away after a short illness was received throughout the land with deep sorrow, and recalled many vivid memories.

Time flies, and upwards of sixty years have passed since Her Majesty, then known as Princess Alexandra of Denmark, in the flower of youth and beauty landed on our shores. Coming to London on March 7th, 1863, by the S.R.—at that period termed the North Kent Railway—she alighted at the "Bricklayers' Arms" Station, where she was received by a Guard of Honour supplied by the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, and by our 1st Battalion (under command of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Bingham), which, having called in a detachment from Woolwich, had marched in full strength from its quarters at the Tower of London. It lined the streets; and on the appearance of the Princess the Band played "God save the Queen," followed by the Danish National Hymn.

Of the Rifle Officers present on the occasion it is believed that Colonel N. W. Wallace, C.M.G., is the sole survivor. Lord Grenfell, at that time an Ensign, was also present.

On Saturday, the 10th, the Battalion marched to Hyde Park and fired a *feu de joie* in honour of the marriage of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Throughout the land rejoicings were intense, for the beauty and winning manners of the Princess took the whole country by storm; and the national satisfaction was accentuated by the Prince of Wales' selection of a Danish bride, in place of a German Princess.

The arrival of that bride coincided with a period of deep gloom at Court, consequent on the demise of H.R.H. the Prince Consort. For almost a quarter of a century Queen Victoria lived in close retirement. During this time she was represented at all Court functions by her daughter-in-law, whose duties, arduous as they were, were

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performed to the gratification of all by the Princess who, having once won the hearts of the people of England, never lost them. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance and effect on the country of Her Royal Highness' work. Her popularity was unbounded. There was not a corner in the British Isles which did not regard the Princess as its own special darling.

On King Edward's accession to the throne Her Majesty's labours hardly diminished: but after fewer than ten short years she became Queen Mother. Her retirement and increasing years precluded as much active work as in the past, but her sympathies and interest in passing events were as keen as ever. She instituted the annual "Rose Day" for the benefit of our Hospitals and although her friends and contemporaries passed gradually away the love of the remainder, and of the people of England in general, never failed nor flagged.

Major N. E. Fenwick of our Regiment, who, having a Danish mother, was brought up in Denmark, was playmate of Queen Alexandra in days of childhood. Largely through him we realised that during nearly all her life the Queen was suffering from the grievous wrong inflicted on her country by Germany in 1864 by the seizure of the two Danish provinces of Schleswig and Holstein.

The conduct of Great Britain towards the Danes has not been such as to earn their special gratitude. In 1807, when not at war with them we bombarded and half destroyed their capital. In 1863 our Government led them to believe that their country would have our armed support against Germany, but at the critical moment left it in the lurch. Their soreness of feeling might have found a vent during the late war, but all the English men and women interned in Denmark received nothing but the utmost generosity and kindness.

Like the Empress Eugénie, Queen Alexandra lived to see the wrong done to her country partly righted, and her foes suffering defeat and humiliation.

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FIELD-MARSHAL LORD GRENFELL: A Memoir

By Lieut.-Colonel Lewis Butler.

When the writer of these lines joined the 4th Battalion of the 60th Rifles in 1876, he found himself posted to the Company of Captain Grenfell. But Grenfell was merely a *nominis umbra*. For more than three years he had been absent from his Battalion while fulfilling the duties of A.D.C. to the General Officer at Capetown. From 1871 to 1877 the Company was known by his name; but he was actually present with it for a period of less than eighteen months. During his absence, the Company was ably

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Page 130, lines 8 and 4, *for* Field-Marshal *read* General.

With reference to the contribution by Major-General Astley Terry on "Pictures of the Death of General Wolfe" on p. 82, the following Note was received too late to be included in the article:—

Colonel Lewis Butler has inspected Penny's picture in the Ashmolean Museum and found that it differs somewhat from the print. It is a not uncommon practice for engravers to make alterations when they find the artist in error, but this seems rather a tall order. Wolfe is depicted in his old uniform of the XXth Regiment instead of that of a General Officer; the Surgeon's mate is in mufti; and Holland's place is occupied by an officer on the flank of a line of infantry.

The only alternative to this suggestion is that these mistakes were pointed out to Penny, who then painted a second picture, from which our engraving was taken. A. T.

mar his chances of passing the Army examination. To what extent his school time at Blandford influenced his future life can hardly be known after the lapse of so many years, but, whether at an earlier or later period, he certainly formed the habit of diligent reading on general subjects and the study of art in more branches than one.

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In August, 1859, Grenfell was gazetted as an Ensign to the 60th Rifles and, as the 1st Battalion to which he was posted would be due to return home from India at an early date, he was ordered pending its arrival to join the Rifle Depot at Winchester. The Depot was commanded by Colonel W. S. Norcott, and consisted of training detachments of the four Battalions of the 60th and the same number of the Rifle Brigade which had only recently been concentrated at that centre.

3.

In July, 1860, the 1st Battalion of our Regiment landed in England and, being quartered at Dover, was there joined by young Grenfell. It was commanded by Sir John Jones (commonly known on account of his activity in the Indian Mutiny as "Jones the Avenger"), and carried a great reputation earned in the Punjaub fighting of 1849–50 and more recently during the Sepoy Mutiny; notably at the siege and capture of Delhi in 1857. There Colonel Jones had gained the K.C.B.: and of the Captains, three were Brevet Lieut.-Colonels and seven Brevet Majors.

From Dover the Battalion was sent in 1861 to Aldershot, and thence, two years later, successively to the Tower of London and Ireland, where the Fenian movement was in full swing. At that period the British Government was unaccustomed to surrender to bluff or even a display of force; and when the flame of revolt burst out it was extinguished in 48 hours almost without bloodshed.

In March, 1866, the 1st Battalion, after a cordial meeting with the 2nd in Dublin, embarked for Malta, the Governor of which was Sir Henry Storks, the only General Officer of our era who, holding a seat in the House of Commons, occupied a position analagous to that of the military Member of Council in India. During his stay on the Island, Grenfell had a most unpleasant experience, being attacked while swimming in the sea by a large octopus, which fastened itself on to him and from which he disentangled himself with the utmost difficulty and in a state of absolute exhaustion. The incident is related at length by himself in the Regimental *Chronicle* for 1909.

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In Malta differences of opinion occasionally arose between the inhabitants and our Riflemen. They sometimes terminated in the arrest of the latter by the police. When such culprits were brought before the local Court, the proceedings were conducted entirely in the Maltese language, and not until sentence had been pronounced was the luckless Rifleman allowed a translation even of the evidence given against him. That such a system could ever have existed is difficult to conceive; yet it continued until its abolition five and thirty years later by Lord Grenfell himself when Governor of Malta.

In September, 1867, the Battalion embarked for Canada and was quartered at Quebec. The climate of the country affected Grenfell's eyes, and in the following year he was sent to the Rifle Depot at Winchester. Here he occupied himself in a variety of amusements, theatricals, the Turf, prize fights—he was himself a good and formidable boxer—and the gentler arts of painting and music. Of both he was intensely fond. In Colonel Donald Browne's book of caricatures, at 71 Eccleston Square, is to be found one of Grenfell playing the violin while still in his bath! Painting was systematically studied in Italy by him and Arthur Pepys of our Regiment, and both attained a high degree of efficiency. But amidst all his enjoyment of life, Grenfell had one aversion; namely, his profession. At the Depot he used almost every day to exclaim that he could not stand soldiering, and that his papers were going to be sent in next week. This would, in all probability, have happened had he made up his mind whether to devote his life to business, music, painting or the stage. It is not impossible that he might have attained distinction in any of such pursuits. A certain indolence of disposition may however have affected the question of his future; for, excepting in regard to Regimental duties, he thoroughly enjoyed every moment of his life in the society of his brother officers. As a companion he was always popular, but a characteristic, long remembered by them, was the scantiness of his wardrobe. It used to be said, perhaps with some little spice of exaggeration, that every morning his servant was sent round to borrow from his friends the underclothing needed for the day; a collar from one, a shirt from another and a

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pair of socks from a third! When the customary request was however made on the day that he was going on foreign service, it was met by a mild protest: his brother officers knowing that by this time he had accumulated an adequate trousseau, and that the chances of seeing their property again were, under the circumstances, somewhat remote!

While still in a state of doubt came a chance of going to India. He was attracted by the idea of painting in that country, and to India he accordingly went, joining the 2nd Battalion at Benares. Grenfell enjoyed the life, enlarged the circle of his acquaintances, galloped once or twice for the Commander-in-Chief, and did a little big game shooting. But fever, caught in the Terai, limited his stay in the country to about eighteen months. During the early months of 1871 he was back in England, and found time for a visit to Paris, where the ghastly relics of the Commune were still in full view.

At the end of October, after more than twelve years' service as a subaltern, he got his company. The vacancy had occurred in the 4th Battalion, at that time commanded by the celebrated Colonel Hawley, and quartered at Winchester. There he joined it and, under the influence of the C.O., began for the first time to learn something of his profession. In 1872, Grenfell went with the Battalion to the Manœuvres on Salisbury Plain, and was present at the famous episode when, by a very dubious decision on the part of Sir Garnet Wolseley, the Chief Umpire, as to the result of a charge by the 10th Hussars, Hawley's Riflemen were placed out of action.

Colonel Hawley relinquished Command in the Spring of 1873, and Captain Grenfell, still devoid of professional keenness, actually did send in his papers. But inexorable fate was not to be denied: although he would have scoffed at the very idea, she had decreed for him a Field-Marshal's baton, and at the very last moment interposed. The Captain was invited to accompany General Sir Arthur Cunynghame to South Africa as A.D.C. He accepted the invitation. It proved to be the turning point of his life. Among the personal staff of the General was Colonel Forestier Walker of the Scots Guards, a keen soldier and ex-Adjutant of his Battalion. Walker was a few years younger than

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Grenfell, but the double rank at that time given to Captains in the Guards made him senior in rank. The pair very soon became fast friends.

4.

At the time when Sir Arthur landed at Capetown, the Colony was in what now-a-days would be considered a very primitive state: but, although Grenfell found life very different from that at the Rifle Depot, it would seem that he quickly settled down thereto. Disturbances, whether among the blacks or the whites, were constant; in 1875 riots at the Kimberley Diamond Fields took the General and Staff thither. On their approach friction ceased.

Two years later the Kafir tribes, Galekas and Gaikas, became troublesome, and it was evident that, for the protection of British farmers, strong measures were needed. The Galekas were quickly defeated, but the Gaikas, who occupied a tract in Eastern Cape Colony, led by a noted chief named Sandilli, proved tough antagonists. Captain Grenfell was made Staff Officer to a column, and had some hand-to-hand fighting. Writing home to a brother officer, he humourously described his first action. At the critical moment he found he had forgotten his sword and his revolver jambed; his sole remaining resource were his fists, and his proficiency in boxing stood him in good stead.

Early in 1878, Sir A. Cunynghame was relieved by General Thesiger, who, on the death of his father, became shortly afterwards Lord Chelmsford. Grenfell was, however, retained in South Africa: his experience was too valuable to be lost. Among the officers on Thesiger's Staff was Redvers Buller, and it would appear that this was the first time he and Grenfell were brought into contact. Evelyn Wood was another of the new-comers.

A certain amount of hard fighting in the Bush took place, but before the end of May the Gaikas, who had lost their chief, were subdued. War clouds were, however, rising beyond the Eastern borders of Natal. The Zulus, a war-like race, would not allow their young men to marry until they had dipped their spears in blood. But the British policy had been directed towards stopping tribal warfare and, since our annexation of the Transvaal in 1877, the

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Boers would no longer be attacked. Birth-rate, in consequence, began to decline, for there was neither bridegroom for the bride nor bride for the bridegroom. Cetewayo, the king, found it impossible to restrain his young men any longer and, as there were no Kafirs to fight, decided as a last resource to measure his strength against that of Britain. His calculations of being able to defeat such forces as could immediately be brought against him proved to be not entirely inaccurate. What he probably failed to foresee was the arrival of reserves from England.

Intelligence of Cetewayo's intentions reached the General as early as July ; and our civil authorities, seeing the danger to the Colony of Natal, warned the king that he had, by overt acts, violated the agreement made with the British Government. Their remonstrances were unheeded, and in January, 1879, Lord Chelmsford invaded Zululand. Before starting he had had from Paul Kruger, afterwards President of the South African Republic, a solemn warning of the Zulu strength and tactics. " Above all," he said, " Laager, General, laager." The warning was disregarded ; Lord Chelmsford crossed the frontier on January 21st, and next day a battalion, left to guard a camp at Isandhlwana, was cut to pieces from neglect to construct a laager. In this catastrophe Grenfell (who had received a Brevet Majority for his services in the Kafir War) might have been involved. As D.A.Q.M.G. he had been left at Maritzburg, the base, for the purpose of forwarding reinforcements. The work completed, he started to join G.H.Q. and, but for an accident to his horse which caused delay, it is possible that he would have reached the camp just before the disaster.

Pending the arrival of reinforcements from England, some months of inaction followed. When the advance was at length resumed Major Grenfell, accompanying G.H.Q., was present at the actions of Gingilhovo and Ulundi. Of the latter engagement, which decisively broke the Zulu power, he gives a vivid and humourous account in a letter to one of his brothers, dated the 6th July, two days after the fight :—

" On the 3rd Buller* made a dashing reconnaissance right up to one of the large military kraals and found the

* Redvers Buller, at that time a Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the celebrated Frontier Light Horse.

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best position for us. On Friday the 4th we started at daylight. We could only put about 4,000 Europeans into the field and we knew the Zulus had 20,000; so it was very anxious work. The whole of their army had come down to the opposite side of the river the night before. They howled and yelled all night, so we could not get much rest. I confess to being rather jumpy in the morning. We had to cross the river and get through a horrid mile of Bush. If they had tackled us there, it would have gone hard with us; but, to our intense relief, they let us through into the open ground and then I knew that, barring accidents, it was all right. Directly we got clear we formed a square and in this formation moved on. We could see the different regiments of Zulus forming up on each flank. We halted for five minutes on the top of the hill to bury two of our men killed the day before, and then moved on to our ground between the Nondmengu Military Kraal and Ulundi. We formed up at about 8.30 a.m. By this time masses of Zulus were coming down on every side. Our mounted men began the action at 9, but the Zulus being in such force, they were soon driven back and retired inside our square. Then we began at the enemy, the infantry firing and the Gatlings and the 7 and 9 pr. guns blazing away. But the Zulus still advanced steadily. For exactly twenty-four minutes this went on. Lord Chelmsford rode all the time and, wherever the fire was hottest, there was he. He behaved splendidly. I rode about with him and it was pretty hot, I can tell you! Our mounted officers were dropping and the men falling; and I was very much relieved when we heard a cheer from the 21st* and found that the Zulus, who had got within twenty-five yards of their face, were finding it too hot and were retiring. We all took up the cheer and I think that frightened the Zulus, as their fire slackened. I got the Gatlings turned on to some men who were retiring sullenly and soon turned their walk into a run; and then all over the place they turned and retired. We plied them well for a few minutes more, and then, when they were well shattered, opened our square; and amidst frantic cheers from our infantry, out went the 17th Lancers,

* Royal Scots Fusiliers.

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Buller's Horse, Mounted Infantry and Basuto Horse.* I rode out with the Lancers. Lowe handled them splendidly and, after the first charge, the Zulus made a bolt of it. The Lancers separated and each made for his own man. It was a splendid sight to see the lances going through the Zulu shields and the men under them. All pursued for miles. Buller, meanwhile, made for the Ulundi Regiment, which was under Cetewayo himself, and raced them through Ulundi .... Cetewayo had a regular house at the end of the big Kraal, which consisted of 2000 huts. I was in pretty soon, but there was nothing worth much left. (Lord W.) Beresford got some ivory .... But what I consider the best part of the whole was to see Mr. —— of the *Illustrated News* come rushing through the screen round Cetewayo's house, sketch book in hand, without his hat; hair standing on end and pale as death, hotly pursued by a naked Zulu with an assegai. The poor man yelled to me for help, but I could not move for laughing. However, the Zulu retired. The artist was hung all over with revolvers and daggers, but it never occurred to him to use them!

"The engagement was a good business throughout. The men behaved splendidly .... Cetewayo is done for; all his army dispersed and he could never get it together again. He posted the troops himself. Dubalamanza—who destroyed the camp at Isandhlwana—commanded on the right. The whole Zulu army was there. I got a bullet in my holster. We lost rather heavily; ninety-three killed and wounded and fourteen officers.

"We are all very happy. Buller had saved a case of champagne to drink when we took Ulundi, and we drank six bottles between six of us. I lost my way in the Laager and very nearly slept with an ox. After which I don't remember anything till I found myself giving General Newdigate my opinion on the Afghan question, of which I know nothing! I awoke next morning with a happy heart but a splitting headache. We have worked hard, and yesterday I got my boots and clothing off for the first time for six days."

A day or two afterwards Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived to relieve Lord Chelmsford. Grenfell was asked to remain

* The charge was headed by Buller and his men.

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on the Staff. But there was some irritation at his old General's supersession and he felt the need of a rest. With Buller he therefore came home and was rewarded with a well-deserved Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and the appointment of Brigade-Major at Shorncliffe. There he lived with a battalion of the Coldstream Guards, but his home service was soon interrupted.

In 1877 the Transvaal, bankrupt and threatened with destruction, had been annexed by Great Britain. But when the Zulu power had been broken, all danger was at an end. The Boers therefore demanded the return of their country, and on receiving a refusal, took up arms. In December 1880 a British battalion, surprised on the line of march, was destroyed, and our garrisons in the Transvaal were besieged. In January 1881 Sir George Colley, C.-in-C. in Natal, marching to their relief with the 58th Regiment and half of our 3rd Battalion, was repulsed at Laing's Nek. With the reinforcements despatched from England Colonel Grenfell sailed. Before reaching the scene of action, hostilities had however ceased. But in the following months, during the armistice while peace or war hung in the balance, Grenfell's position as Quartermaster-General to a force of some 10,000 men concentrated at Newcastle, Natal, and Mount Prospect, was one of importance, and became still more so when the Colonel was made Chief of the Staff during the absence of Sir E. Wood and General Buller, who had accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson, the Civil Commissioner, into the Transvaal for purposes of conference with the Boer chiefs. Despite the weight of this dignity, Colonel Grenfell was the life and soul of the party at a festive gathering, when the 3rd Battalion came down from Mount Prospect to pay a friendly visit to the 2nd at Newcastle, and the two Battalions dined together.

Peace having been patched up by the surrender of our Government to the Boer claims, Grenfell came home in the spring of 1882 and, having been posted to the 1st Battalion, was given command of C Company.* But before he could join it, hostilities broke out in Egypt in consequence of a

* In his Memoirs Lord Grenfell says he expected to be posted to a battalion, but "this was not to be." Technically he is mistaken; but as he never joined, the point is a very trifling one. It may be incidentally mentioned that "C" had been hitherto Donald Browne's Company, and previously, that of Redvers Buller.

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decision on the part of the British Government to support the Khedive by force of arms against a formidable revolt headed by Colonel Arabi. A British fleet bombarded Alexandria, and a military force some 30,000 strong, under command of Sir Garnet Wolseley, was shortly afterwards despatched to Egypt, partly from India but the greater portion from England. To this force Colonel Grenfell was appointed an A.A. and Q.M.G. On September 13th he was present at the decisive victory of Tel-el-Kebir. For his services in this brief campaign Grenfell was made A.D.C. to the Queen, the appointment carrying with it the brevet of Colonel.

5.

The victory at Tel-el-Kebir meant however a great deal more to the Colonel. It proved the foundation for his career of distinction in Egypt. Command of an Egyptian force to be trained under British officers having been given to Sir Evelyn Wood, Grenfell was offered—and accepted—the post of Second-in-Command. Disturbances soon arose in the Soudan and on the Red Sea littoral. The Egyptian Government met with reverses. A Mahdi arose and overran the Upper Nile. Early in 1884 General Charles Gordon, who was well acquainted with the district, was sent to Khartoum, where he was soon besieged by the Dervish hordes. In the autumn an expedition was organised for his relief. Grenfell was placed in charge of the Line of Communications. A flying column, despatched as a last resource across the desert, arrived at Khartoum too late to rescue Gordon. The British Government decided to abandon the Soudan and recalled the main body of the troops to England. Grenfell remained, however, in Egypt.

On our retirement, the Dervishes followed down the Nile and in December 1885 surrounded a post held by the Cameron Highlanders and a native battalion at Ginnis, half-way between Dongola and Wadi Halfa. Sir Frederick Stephenson, Commander-in-Chief, marched to their relief with a mixed force in which Colonel Grenfell commanded a Division, and on the 30th inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy, who thereupon remained for a time quiet.

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This action was valuable as a proof of the progress made by the Egyptian Army in morale and discipline, since its training had been entrusted to British officers. Grenfell was rewarded with a K.C.B., and in April 1886, on the resignation of Sir Evelyn Wood, succeeded him as Sirdar, with the title of Ferrick (*i.e.* General) awarded by the Sultan of Turkey as Suzerain of Egypt. Next year Sir Francis came to England and married his first wife whose name somewhat curiously was also Evelyn Wood. Returning with his bride to Egypt, the Sirdar was soon actively engaged against the celebrated Osman Digna, who was raiding the Red Sea littoral in the neighbourhood of Suakin. In November 1888 Digna beleagured that town, which was, however, in the following month, relieved by Sir Francis Grenfell, who defeated Digna at the action of Gemaizah.

In 1889 Abdullah, successor to the Mahdi, organised a large force on the Nile for the conquest of Egypt. This force, commanded by his most trusted warrior, Wad en Nejumi, advancing along the left bank of the river, reached the neighbourhood of Wadi Halfa early in July. The frontier troops retiring slowly, gained time for the arrival of reinforcements. Before the whole of them had however come up, Sir Francis saw his opportunity. The Dervishes were intelligent enough to wish to avoid a general action, but the General lured them into a partial engagement and then by a feigned retreat induced them to advance until caught in a trap by the main body of the Anglo-Egyptian Army drawn up in the concealment of cover. The action took place on August 17th, and resulted in the complete overthrow of the Dervish hordes. Nejumi was killed, with many of his Emirs. This engagement, known as the victory of Toski, the last in which Lord Grenfell ever took part, was the culminating point of his military career, and gave proof of his powers in manœuvre and generalship. The Sudanese and Egyptian troops again vindicated their training by British officers, and our prestige was once more recovered on the Nile. A few days previously Sir Francis had received the well-deserved rank of Major-General " for distinguished service in the field."

In April 1892, having completed almost ten years in Egypt, the General returned to England and took up the

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appointment of D.A.G. for Recruiting, to which was subsequently added the Inspector-Generalship of Auxiliary Forces. The work gave full scope to his energies and, taking a broader view of his duties than some of his predecessors had done, he travelled about the country examining local conditions and seeking new ground for recruiting. Shortly after his arrival in England a General Election placed a Liberal Government in office. With Mr. Campbell Bannerman, the new Secretary of State for War, both Grenfell and Redvers Buller had happy relations, for "C.B." was not a pedantic doctrinaire, but realised the fact that if efficiency is to be attained, men in high position must be allowed to "run their own show," subject of course to the general supervision demanded by Parliamentary government.

In 1895 Lord Salisbury returned to office, and in the February of the year following resolved to push forward the outposts in Egypt as far up the Nile as Dongola. Sir Francis Grenfell was asked to attend a Cabinet Council on the subject and gave an amusing account of its proceedings. With the exception of Mr. Chamberlain, none of the Ministers understood the question. They were all for a trading policy, supposing in the innocence of their ignorance that it was possible to enter into commercial relations with a horde of murderous brigands who had laid waste the country and destroyed every vestige of trade therein! A map of the Nile was produced, but few present could read it, and asked to be shewn the position of well-known places clearly marked thereon. When the subject was finished the Prime Minister forgot to request Grenfell to withdraw, and the General became in consequence the inadvertent depositary of Cabinet secrets! Lord Salisbury's absence of mind was proverbial. He did not know even the whole of the Cabinet by sight, and after staying for several days in the house of the Dean of Christ Church with Lord Grenfell, and frequently conversing with him, was obliged to ask the Dean "the name of that gentleman"!

In the summer of 1897 Sir Francis quitted the War Office on appointment to the command of the British Forces in Egypt, for by this time Kitchener's advance on Omdurman was in full swing, and the presence and support of a man of experience in that country was essential.

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Kitchener had succeeded Grenfell as Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, and the two men always got on well together. It is said that Sir Francis had it in his power to assume command of the expeditionary force, but, feeling such action would be unfair on Kitchener, refrained.

Omdurman was captured on September 3rd. The campaign was at an end, and before the end of the month Grenfell went up to Khartoum, reviewed the Army and addressed the regiments, which contained many of the officers and men who had served under his own command when Sirdar.

6.

In April 1898 Sir Francis was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and towards the end of the year was offered, and accepted, the post of Governor and C.-in-C. at Malta. He took up his duties in January 1899, and visited his old haunts on the island which he had last seen as a subaltern in our 1st Battalion thirty-two years previously.

There was much work for him to do in regard to such matters as internal drainage, organisation of hospitals, etc., but the most difficult problem was that known as the "language question." When a Rifle subaltern he had, as already mentioned, been shocked at the practice under which proceedings in Courts of Law before which British soldiers were arraigned were carried on exclusively in the Maltese language, even a translation being denied to the prisoner until after he had been sentenced. How a succession of British Governors could have tolerated such an abuse is incomprehensible. Grenfell anyhow was not going to stand it. The Maltese authorities fought hard, but met more than their match in the new Governor. He stood as firm as a rock, but the ill-feeling displayed, although deep, was minimised by the tact, kindness and hospitality shewn by Sir Francis as soon as the meetings in the Council Chamber were at an end. Even to his most bitter opponents he was a '*persona grata.*' The reform long overdue was at length effected.

The General had been at Malta for a few months only when the South African War broke out. Sir Redvers

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Buller, C.-in-C. of the expeditionary force, requested that Grenfell might be allowed to accompany him to the scene of operations as Second-in-Command. To Buller, the value of having at his side an intimate friend of his own standing and with long experience of South Africa could hardly be exaggerated; but Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, reasonably enough, declined to allow an interruption to the good work being done in Malta, and Sir Francis was in consequence denied his last opportunity of active service. It is useless to speculate on what might have happened had he accompanied Buller. It is very possible that he might have been detached to carry on the operations for the relief of Ladysmith while Sir Redvers undertook the central advance from the Cape Colony. But had the latter determined to go in person to Natal accompanied by Grenfell, it would have helped him enormously to have at hand one who could discuss, or even oppose, his plans of operation. For Buller's brain worked best when, so to speak, it could grind against opposite opinions, but the Staff actually with him (apart from the fact that they sometimes found their Chief somewhat unapproachable) were too junior in age to venture to pit their opinions against that of their General.

Grenfell's work of reform at Malta was so much appreciated that in 1902 he was raised to the Peerage. During that year he came to England, was highly complimented by King Edward, and assumed command of what was then known as the 4th Army Corps. Two years later, on promotion to the full rank of General, Lord Grenfell was appointed C.-in-C. in Ireland. The Chief Secretary at that time was Mr. Walter Long. They got on well together, although for that matter Grenfell's relations were happy with everyone brought into contact with him. During a tour of inspection he visited Newry, and told the story of a duel fought in the Mess between two officers of the Scots Fusiliers in 1807. In the shutter he found the hole made on that occasion by a bullet. It may be surmised that although the shutter had never been replaced, it had been paid for by each successive regiment quartered at Newry during the preceding century!

In 1908 Lord Grenfell relinquished the Irish Command and was raised to the rank of Field-Marshal. With his

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usual delicacy of feeling, he was reluctant to go over the head of his old friend, Sir Redvers Buller, and accepted the rank only at the express wish of the latter. The supersession was but brief, for a few weeks afterwards he was attending Sir Redvers' funeral at Crediton.

7.

The Field-Marshal had still nearly seventeen years of life before him, and during the whole of that time his activities were unceasing. He had been sent to represent the Army at the Coronation of the Emperor of Russia in 1896. In 1904 he attended officially the Baptism of the King of Italy's eldest son, and by King Edward's wish had an interview with the Pope, who was surprised at the fluency with which he spoke Italian. In 1907 he accompanied King Edward to Berlin. On the accession of King George he was sent to Vienna to announce the fact to the Emperor of Austria.

During the war he raised from the Church Lads' Brigade our 16th (Service) Battalion. He was a regular attendant in the House of Lords and occasionally took part in debate.

The F.-M. associated with a large number of well-known persons and his portly figure was everywhere welcome.

In 1911 he had the terrible grief of losing his second wife,* and thenceforward his time was engrossed chiefly in the education of his three children. But to us as Riflemen the principal interest of his later years lay in his untiring energies for the welfare of the Regiment and in the development of the Celer et Audax Club. The principles of the footing on which it now stands were, it is true, originated chiefly by Sir Edward Hutton; but both before and after Sir Edward's death it fell to Lord Grenfell to work them in practice, and a better and more efficient Chairman of a meeting would be difficult to find. Under his presidency everyone was kept in good humour; everyone not only had a chance of giving his opinion but was encouraged to do so. Yet there was no waste of time, and all business was transacted with reasonable speed. In a set speech Grenfell was perhaps not quite at his best, but when an

* His first wife died in 1899. He married the Hon. Aline Majendie in 1903, and by her had two sons and a daughter.

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opportunity of getting in a little "chaff" occurred he was most amusing. In a dinner, given in his honour by Riflemen on returning from Egypt, he raised shouts of laughter by remarking in his slow and somewhat drawling tone that, despite his long absence from home, things were but little altered, for on his return to England he found his old friends J. R. and J. D.—both present—"in precisely the same drunken state in which he had left them ten years previously"!

His maiden speech in the House of Lords deserves record. Lord Grenfell informed their Lordships that he had been asked by the leader of the House to say a word about the Auxiliary Forces. He was glad to say that their progress had been very decided. Only a few days previously he had witnessed a charge of Yorkshire Yeomanry over the Town Moor at Doncaster. It was most realistic for after the charge the field shewed every sign of real warfare. Swords and helmets strewed the ground. Loose horses galloped about. Men rolled on the green. One of his own Staff had been fortunate enough to pick up a gold watch. The proverbial gravity of the House was not proof against this description and Lord Halsbury, the Chancellor, was convulsed with laughter!

It is impossible to imagine that Lord Grenfell could ever have had an enemy in the world. He would always see the humorous side of a question, and be able to create a laugh, often at his own expense. Many of his caricatures were delightful; but those who came into contact with him quickly realised that his natural humour covered firmness of character and abundance of common sense. He was a man entirely devoid of anything approaching conceit or ostentation—a true Sahib—and had in the highest degree the power, somewhat rare, of utilising to the fullest extent the brain and muscle of those associated with him in his work. To this power and to his natural charm of manner, shewn equally to Englishman, Maltese or Egyptian, much of his success in life was due. He never sought fame, but was '*l'enfant chéri de la fortune.*' Yet his career, once begun, never had a set-back, but from first to last pursued the even tenor of its way. After retiring from active public life his brain and energies never failed. On a variety of

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subjects the Field-Marshal's counsels were in constant request, and although sometimes amused at the ignorance of professedly omniscient politicians, he was too diplomatic to tinge his replies with that touch of sarcasm sometimes irresistible to Sir Redvers Buller.

Lord Grenfell did a good deal of quiet, unobtrusive work. He was, for instance, President of the Royal Horticultural Society. But his principal and strenuous efforts were directed to the welfare of that excellent institution, the Church Lads' Brigade, out of which, as already mentioned, he raised the 16th Battalion of our Regiment. None of the Service Battalions could have earned greater distinction than did this one.

8.

The King has lost a most devoted servant; the Army, a veteran Field-Marshal connecting it with the partly forgotten fights of nearly half a century back; our Regiment, a Colonel Commandant whose tenure of the office was almost unequalled in length by his predecessors, and whose influence on the Regiment was infinitely greater than that of any of them.

The life and character of Lord Grenfell may be summed up in the words, "He was loved by all who knew him."

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THE THIRD BATTLE OF GAZA

NOVEMBER 1ST TO 7TH, 1917.

By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR STEUART HARE, K.C.M.G., C.B.

After the unsuccessful attacks on Gaza—March 26th–27th and April 17th–19th—in both of which the E.E.F. lost heavily without doing very much damage to the Turks, a period of trench warfare of a mild type followed. In the first two battles the opposing forces had been of about equal strength, the British being very much the stronger in mounted troops, the Turks being the stronger in artillery. The Turks were also overwhelmingly superior in the air, both in the number and quality of machines, and remained so for some months.

During the summer the E.E.F. was gradually gaining strength, until, in October, it must have been at least double the Turkish strength in every arm, on the spot. The Turkish line ran from the sea, just south-west of Gaza, to Beersheba. The right of the British line was about opposite the Turkish centre, its left on the sea. The two lines lay at a considerable angle to each other, being on our right, about ten miles apart and gradually approaching, till, opposite the Gaza defences, they were within anything from three hundred yards to half a mile apart.

Allenby's great blow, against the Turkish left and centre, was made with the Desert Mounted Corps and the XXth Corps (four Divisions), while the XXIst Corps (three Divisions) was to attack Gaza with the object of keeping the Turks busy and preventing them from reinforcing at the decisive point. It is this latter operation of which it is proposed to give a short account. The XXIst Corps consisted of the 52nd (Lowland) Territorial Division, the 54th (East Anglian) Territorial Division and the 75th (mixed Territorial and Indian) Division. The attack on Gaza was to be made by the 54th Division, supplemented by one Infantry Brigade from the 52nd. The 52nd and 75th were in reserve, waiting to be loosed in pursuit. The transport of the whole Corps would only run to supplying two Divisions at a time at any distance from railhead, so

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it had been settled that one Division should do the attack and then stand fast, while the other two started in pursuit. During the attack these two Divisions occupied the line opposite the Gaza defences held by the E.E.F. throughout the summer, the 52nd holding the line immediately in rear of the attack. About the end of September we began in earnest making the necessary preparations for the attack, digging dug-outs for advanced H.Q., burying cables, constructing extra O.P.'s, gun-emplacements, dressing stations, etc., etc. It was all done in the sand-dune area, so took an enormous amount of work. To dig a communication trench seven feet deep in loose sand one has to excavate a thing like a railway cutting, build up the revetments in the form of sandbag walls and then fill in again, and the same applies to making dug-outs. In the course of these preparations the Division buried 100 miles of cable and used up one million sandbags. There is one great advantage in fighting in heavy sand ; H.E. shells have next to no effect ; they seem to be smothered in the sand and it requires almost a direct hit to cause a casualty. This does not apply to shells fitted with instantaneous fuses, but luckily for us the Turks did not seem to possess any of these. For artillery support we had, in addition to our own Divisional Artillery, the whole of the Divisional Artillery of the 52nd Division and a proportion of 60-pounders and 6-inch howitzers. The Navy also gave great assistance in searching back areas, and broke up at least one big counter-attack during the period between the assault and the evacuation by the Turks. We also had the loan of machine guns from various quarters, including those of a B.W.I. Regiment (L. of C. Troops), who here had their baptism of fire. We had altogether one hundred machine guns massed under the Divisional M.G.O., and they put down a barrage behind a part of the Turkish line, which was very useful in preventing the Turks from reinforcing their front line, and later, from counter-attacking.

The annexed sketch, for which the writer offers his apologies, will, he hopes, help to explain the account of the plan of attack. The line A—E—G is the Turkish front line, consisting of a line of small works connected by fire trenches, with, in the part A—E, support trenches behind

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them. The space between this line, our front line and the sea is a fairly level plain of heavy sand, nearly all of which is in full view of the Turkish front line. A is an isolated sand hill running out from the Turkish line into the valley separating the two lines at this point. It had twice been successfully raided during the summer. The part on the right of the sketch, showing trees, is the strongly-enclosed ground round Gaza, consisting of olive and fig groves separated by high cactus fences. The part between A—E and the enclosures is all heavy sand dotted about with olive trees and cactus. The line E—M is a sandy ridge with works on the highest points, connected by fire-trenches. The ground to the right of E—M and beyond M—O is a waste of sand dunes. E—G is a slight ridge overlooking the ground both north and south of it. G and F had both been successfully raided during the summer. N is a high sand dune, the highest point in the sketch. O is an enclosure surrounded by banks of sand and cactus hedges and contains a number of olive trees, date palms, etc. X—Y is a sand cliff about 20 feet high above a beach of very heavy sand about 50 yards wide. After O was taken the beach made a safe covered way up to it, except about P, where for some distance there is no cliff and the ground slopes gradually up from the beach. For this reason the beach road could only be used at night. The area enclosed by G—E—M—O is an open sandy valley sloping from every direction towards the point P. K was a small work, but the trench joining it to K was nothing but a scratch and seems only to have been used as a communication trench. H—I—M was a second line, similar to the first, but with works wider apart. H and I were works on sand hills. Their capture by us would have made our garrison in A much more comfortable, but I did not command the rear of the line M—E owing to a ridge running east from E.

The front to be attacked was about two miles long. Partly because there was not enough artillery properly to bombard all this line at once, and partly owing to the lie of the land, the attack had to be divided up into several phases, as follows :—

First Phase. 11 p.m. Night of November 1st–2nd. Attack on A by half of 156th Brigade, 52nd Division.

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It will be seen that A flanks any attack made on the line immediately to the west of it, and so it was essential that it should be taken first. Owing to the width of No-Man's-Land between A and the sea, and also to the irregular shape of the Turkish line which made it very difficult to form up the attacking troops facing their respective objectives and for them to maintain their direction in the advance, it was even more than usually important that the Turkish barrage should not come down too soon. It was thought that if a good long time was left between the first and second phases the Turkish fire would die down again and the attackers in the second phase would be able to get across No-Man's-Land in a quiet interval. A had been successfully raided twice during the summer, and it was hoped that the Turks might look on Phase 1 as merely another raid. The only danger was that the captors of A might have a very bad time meanwhile. They did; but they stuck it manfully, beat off several counter-attacks and did a fine piece of work consolidating their position at the same time. The scheme worked very well and the troops for Phase 2 got across No-Man's-Land before the Turkish barrage came down again.

Second Phase. 3 a.m. Attack on B—C—D—E—F—G by the remainder of 156th Brigade, and two Battalions each of 161st and 163rd Brigades, 54th Division.

Third Phase. 4.10 a.m. Attack on H—I by two Battalions 163rd Brigade, and on E—J—K by one Battalion 161st Brigade.

Fourth Phase. 5 a.m. Attack on L—M—N—O by 162nd Brigade, 54th Division.

It will be seen that there was only one Battalion (161st Brigade) left in hand as Divisional Reserve.

Each phase was preceded by ten minutes' intense bombardment, during which the attackers were expected to get close up to the wire. All the works were wired, but the wire was not very strong and had been most effectually cut by our artillery. The whole place had been bombarded for six days prior to the assault.

The first phase went without a hitch. In the second phase G and F were easily taken; B—C—D and E were only taken after some hard fighting; consequently the

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troops intended for the attack on H—I (third phase) had to pass through while the fight was still going on; they had already got caught in the Turkish barrage, the maintenance of direction was very difficult in the clouds of dust which intensified the darkness, they got a good deal mixed up and the attack on H—I failed. As it turned out, that did not much matter. The front line A—E made a very good one to hold. The attack on K was successful, that on J was not. The Battalion attacking it spent the whole day trying to get it, lost very heavily and finally had to give it up.

The fourth phase was a great success, as the attacking troops gained by the attention of the Turks being entirely taken up by the fighting going on to the east of their line of advance; they reached their objective almost unscathed and captured N and O without much difficulty, accounting for a whole Battalion, who, I believe, regarded themselves as being in reserve and had no idea of being attacked. They failed to take L—M and consequently the Turks retained the line J—L—M, which, except for the more or less covered way along the beach, made communication with N and O impossible. The beach road, however, by night, did all that was required; so much so that the Brigade, although they had a hard time for the next few days from shelling and counter-attacks, were well supplied. One C.O. had beer up for his men the next night, and another, not to be out-done, wangled a special train on the decauville, which had been run up during the fighting close to our old front line, and ran in a whole cargo of canteen luxuries. Further unsuccessful attacks were made on J—L and M in the course of the next twenty-four hours, which used up all available reserves.

The only thing to be done was to make another big attack when the troops for it could be got together. This could only be done by extracting troops out of the line just captured and redistributing the garrisons. There were no fresh troops to make the attack or relieve those in the captured works—the 52nd and 75th Divisions, earmarked for the pursuit, were not to be drawn upon—so the 54th Division had to do a pretty complicated redistribution, which, as the Turks were making things very lively

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all the time with constant shell-fire and local counter-attacks —the bigger counter-attacks were successfully dealt with by the heavy artillery and the navy—was bound to take time. It was not till the night of the 6th-7th that a fresh attack could be prepared. It was timed for 1 a.m. During the day of the 6th it had been noticed that the Turkish heavies were silent—there were no real heavies in Palestine. The Turks had nothing bigger than the 5·9, nor we than the 8-in. howitzer—and altogether things seemed unusually quiet. Patrols pushed out immediately after dark were fired on, but when the big attack on J—L—M came off at 1 a.m. (it was made by four Battalions and was preceded by a hurricane bombardment) the trenches were empty.

The 162nd Brigade was pushed on at daylight with such guns as could get forward, and they got in a few shots at the fleeing Turk. The 54th Division then got orders to stand fast and the Corps cavalry, 52nd and 75th Divisions, took up the pursuit.

The Division had lost 1200 killed and wounded in the first assault, and the casualties mounted up to 2000 before the Turk left. The 156th Brigade, 52nd Division, had losses in proportion.

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1500 MILES THROUGH INDIA BY MOTOR

By giving an account of this journey it is not intended to suggest that it was any great achievement. It was in point of fact a comparatively easy trip. Someone may derive, however, some interest in reading it and perhaps be tempted to try a similar journey themselves, in which case it may prove of slight assistance. Throughout the route, from Gharial to Bombay, the state of the roads exceeded our expectations, and the only real obstacles were the herds of cattle which we continually met and which their owners made no efforts to remove.

Our start from Gharial was timed for 9 a.m. on August 19th and it was with few regrets that I walked down the hill to the garage with the thought of eight months' leave ahead and hopes of some good fox-catching and shooting. Such annoyances as frost and foot-and-mouth disease naturally did not enter my head. Ten days on the road in India would seem a poor way of spending part of one's leave, but it was a journey not undertaken every day and, further, the indoor-scheme season was in full swing and my boat didn't sail till September 1st !

On arriving at the garage I found Mac, the owner of the great Hotchkiss, on which I was relying to catch my boat, already at work surrounded by the usual admiring crowd of Indian " naukars." A little later the chief ladies of the " village " arrived to bid us farewell. One of them had apparently had dreams during the night of many break-downs *en route*, and made us a parting present of the necessities to alleviate any such happenings. They were much appreciated and with only one exception came in most useful. Perhaps by now Mac may have even made use of that.

We finally got off at 9.30 a.m. and descended into the heat of Pindi, where we went to the station and, with the help of a little bribery and corruption, sent off our luggage in charge of Mac's bearer to Bombay. The temperature

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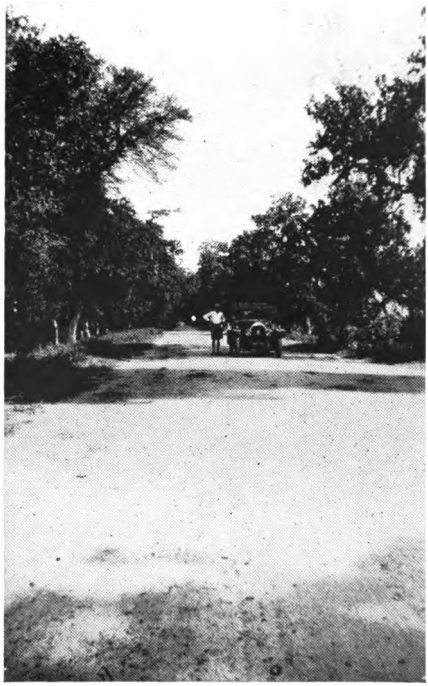

BETWEEN AMBALA AND DELHI.

CROSSING THE CHAMBAL RIVER.

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was only about 85 degrees in the shade. We started off again about 12.45 p.m. and got to Jhelum at 2.45 p.m., where we lunched and got drinks at the station and did the daily cross-word puzzle in the *Civil and Military Gazette*. We left again at 3.25 p.m. and crossed the Jhelum River by the big bridge. About twenty miles out we had our first puncture, which held us up for a quarter of an hour. The road so far had been very good but after crossing the Chenab River, near Wizirabad, we found that the floods had been out and that water was still over the road in one or two places. Once the exhaust pipe was well under the water and making a noise like a motor boat, and I had to hang out over the front mudguard to see that the water did not get into the engine. Luckily the road was banked up most of the way and so we were able to get along, but I doubt if we should have done so a few days earlier. We eventually pulled up at Faletti's Hotel in Lahore at 7.15 p.m. The temperature here was, at this hour, 100 degrees in the shade, and so after some long drinks we indulged in the luxury of a bath.

After having the puncture of the previous day repaired, we started off next day at 9.45 p.m. A slight accident occurred on the outskirts of Lahore Cantonments, which might have been disastrous, through Mac backing the car into a concrete telegraph post which we could not see. Luckily the petrol tank at the back was only dented and not holed. For the first few miles the road was a mass of holes, as we usually found the case near the towns, but it improved and, after passing through the dirty little town of Amritzar, and crossing the Beas River by a new stone bridge, we got to Jullundur Cantonment at 12.55 p.m., where we again betook ourselves to the railway station to quench our thirsts and eat our luncheon. The heat was getting worse as we went further South. After reaching Ludhiana we found that floods had again been out and had washed away a good deal of the surface of the road, but here also the road was banked up so we were able to get along slowly. However, about ten miles from Ambala, we came to a place where the whole road had gone and in the gap and embedded in the mud was a derelict steam-roller, which had presumably come to mend it. A few yards further on was a gentleman struggling

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with a small Talbot car loaded up to the roof of the hood, which had broken a spring nut. After spending an hour and ten minutes putting him right and getting very hot and dirty we got ourselves across by making a small détour and arrived at Ambala at 6.30 p.m. The heat was terrific and the mosquitos numerous, and the only hotel open was a very second-class one—the Lawrence. However, it had one fan, of which we took possession. The country was wonderfully green and coming into Ambala quite reminded one of England.

Our third day's run was a comparatively short one, to Delhi, where we arrived exactly at noon, having left our " pub " at 7.35 a.m. The road was splendid and ran as straight as a die. Large evergreen oaks and palm trees lined each side, and there was a good deal of water standing where the earth for the road embankment had been dug out, which made the going quite cool. About forty-two miles from Delhi we had our second and last puncture, through picking up a bullock shoe, which delayed us some ten minutes. We passed numbers of brown monkeys all along the road which took very little notice of us. We stayed at Maiden's Hotel and enjoyed all the luxuries of life in the shape of hot and cold water and other conveniences which were quite a novelty to us. The temperature here was slightly over 100 degrees in the shade. The afternoon was spent in changing tyres and going over the car and giving it its first wash since we left.

We started for Agra at 8 a.m. the next day and had great difficulty in finding the way out as the roads had only local names. Again the road was bad for the first ten miles. Stone-metalling not being available in the neighbourhood, a sort of hard clay which was procurable locally had been used. This seemed to wear into small holes and made the going very bumpy. We stopped about twenty minutes at Muttra Station for lunch and after that the road passed through that well-known pig-sticking country of poached-egg grass near Koila Jhil, and we got to Laurie's Hotel at Agra at 1.40 p.m. We paid the conventional visit to the Taj in the afternoon and I was very glad we did. My knowledge of it had previously been confined to an alabaster model.

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Our fifth day's run was meant to get us to Guna, but we didn't know when we started what difficulties were ahead. We got off at 8 a.m. and had a good run to the Chambal River. Here we had to cross by an ancient type of ferry, which took twenty minutes to make an appearance. Mac eventually got the car on, which was a ticklish business as there were only a few inches to spare, and we were rowed across and duly deposited on the other side. Here we found that after the monsoon the river had risen and deposited a stretch of sand some 100 yards broad which had to be crossed. According to F.S.R. we made a personal reconnaissance which did not give us much hope. However, we picked out what looked a likely place and Mac made a run at it only to stick at once. Half an hour's work got the car out and back on the hard sand and I went for a swim to cool and clean myself. Then the local " Wog " in charge of the ferry arrived and I tried to borrow the planks from the boat. As he declined to produce them I naturally called him all the names under the sun, to which he, curiously enough, took exception. However, as he was our only hope I made friends with him again and sent him for coolies whilst we made another attempt in a different place, after unloading the car. We got further but again stuck and it took us another half an hour with the help of some men to get her out and I got badly sunburnt through not putting on my shirt and stockings again after my bathe. We were now getting rather desperate and after some bribery we got four very narrow planks off the ferry boat. With these we made rails for the wheels and progressed satisfactorily for some twenty to thirty yards when the hind wheels came off at the worst possible place and the car sank into the mud and sand up to the gear box. We got two more planks and tried to get them under the wheels by jacking up the car, but the jack merely sank in. We then cleared away as much as possible of the sand and mud round the wheels and hammered the ends of the planks under the wheels and eventually got the wheels to grip and Mac backed the car on to them. We then had the wheels on two lines of planks, and now came the problem of how to get them in line again. This we eventually did by using two rows of planks on each of the back wheels and carefully manoeuvring

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the car for a whole hour. We then progressed another thirty to forty yards when one back wheel came off, which took half an hour to get on again. Our difficulties were increased by having to get round a mound of earth which necessitated making a curve with straight lines. So as to prevent any further chance of the back wheels slipping off I kept a double line of planks going and after five and a quarter hours from the time we disembarked we got on to the hard road again. What a relief! Mac having to drive the car, all the dirty work had devolved on me and by this time I was in a muck sweat and covered with mud and sand, besides which my legs were very sore from getting sunburnt and my temper very short. I therefore went back to the river to try and clean myself and my clothes and to cool myself down. When I had got well out into the middle of the river a native yelled that there were "muggers" about, whereupon I did a very quick return journey to shore. We left the scene of our exertions at 3.45 p.m. and got to Gwalior at 5.30 p.m., where to our surprise we found an up-to-date hotel — the Grand. Apparently it had been built by the late Maharajah some years ago for the racing but we did not know of its existence. It was a great relief to be able to sit in an arm-chair under a fan for a bit and put down a series of long drinks.

Our sixth day's run was the longest we did, from Gwalior to Maxsi, about 270 miles. It was not our intention to go so far, but we found the road so good that we made better going than we expected, and, as the Dak Bungalows were void of any means of sustenance, we thought that Maxsi, being on the railway, would produce something. In this we were, however, to be disappointed. We crossed the Parbatti River by a new stone causeway and a fat native tried to stop us, presumably to make us pay toll. We slowed down sufficiently to let him almost catch up after great exertion, and then accelerated and left him. His face would have brought a smile to Buddha. The Kali Sindh River was crossed by a similar causeway, but here the water was running over it, and I expect it would be impassable after any rains. We twice stopped for about twenty minutes to stretch our legs and eat some food, and arrived at Maxsi Dak Bungalow at 6.50 p.m. quite r[illegible] a good meal. However, the "Consammah"

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had chosen this day to pay a visit to his brother at Dewas. This brought down all the cursings of Allah on the head of his son, aged about ten, who consequently prepared the bungalow for us in record time. So we had some tea and biscuits and went to bed. The weather had cooled down considerably, and there were signs that rain had fallen here during the day.

We got off early the next morning after a cup of tea, with a good breakfast at Mhow in view. We arrived there at 9.45 a.m. and put up at the Club, which was most comfortable and had improved considerably since I was there with the 3rd Battalion two years ago.

From Mhow onwards to Bombay the road was less good and in parts exceedingly bad. This was probably due to the motor service plying along it. The road runs continually through " ghats " which made it very winding, with a number of hairpin bends ; and we had to go slow at these places. Also cattle were continually straying about on the road unattended. We left Mhow at 9 a.m., and passing through many old haunts reached the Nerbudda River, where again toll was demanded from us before crossing the bridge. As, however, the native could not produce an official receipt book I refused to pay, which did not seem to perturb him in the least. We arrived at the Tapti River at 1.40 p.m., which necessitated another ferry crossing. We had a little difficulty in getting the car on as the approach was in thick mud and the ramp was too steep. However, after an hour and twenty minutes we got to the other side, and arrived at Dhulia at 4.30 p.m., where we decided to stop the night. Whilst Mac was washing down the car I amused myself by watching the native police recruits drilling.

Our ninth day's run was to Igatpuri, where we arrived at 1.20 p.m. in a heavy rain-storm and excessive cold, having left Dhulia at 8.45 a.m. We passed through some very pretty country, which rather reminded one of the North Downs. For miles the road after the heavy rains was covered with grass, and we often wondered if we were on the main road. We put up at the Dak Bungalow and raided the local grocer for food, and then made an enormous meal off new bread and golden syrup.

Rain fell throughout the night, and, though we had covered the car all over, the cold got into her and next

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morning nothing would induce her to start. Luckily the Dak Bungalow was on a rise, and we were able to push the car down, and after a certain amount of jibbing the engine started. We eventually got off at 9.25 a.m. on the last stage of our journey. For the first fifty miles the road was crossed by numbers of Irish bridges which delayed us considerably as we had to pull up almost dead at each, since, being full of water, we could not see the depth of them. Once we chanced it and did not pull up, and the water splashed right over the bonnet and the car came to an ominous stop. We got out with very long faces, and spent three-quarters of an hour in taking down and cleaning the carburetter and magneto, after which to our joy the engine started again. After that we were not chancing anything, and we pulled up at Cox's Bank in Bombay at 8 p.m.

Thus ended quite an interesting journey. We could not have chosen a better time of year to undertake it, as the country was wonderfully green and the weather comparatively cool, in fact, after the last two days, we were glad to get into the warmth of Bombay. I think the Hotchkiss deserves a few words of praise for the splendid way she ran. She never gave the slightest trouble from start to finish, and a Rolls-Royce would not have run smoother. This, no doubt, was due to Mac's excellent chauffeurship, and I think even he was thoroughly satisfied with the performance of his car.

TIME TABLE OF JOURNEY AND DISTANCES.

	Date.	*Journey.*	*Distance.*	*Running Time.*
1.	Aug. 19.	—Gharial — Lahore	221 miles.	7 hrs. 35 mins.
2.	,, 20.	—Lahore — Ambala	201 ,,	6 ,, 40 ,,
3.	,, 21.	—Ambala — Delhi	128 ,,	4 ,, 15 ,,
4.	,, 22.	—Delhi — Agra	135 ,,	5 ,, 18 ,,
5.	,, 23.	—Agra — Gwalior	81 ,,	3 ,, 0 ,,
6.	,, 24.	—Gwalior — Maxsi	271 ,,	7 ,, 40 ,,
7.	,, 25.	—Maxsi — Mhow	61 ,,	1 ,, 55 ,,
8.	,, 26.	—Mhow — Dhulia	150·5 ,,	5 ,, 40 ,,
9.	,, 27.	—Dhulia — Igatpuri	131 ,,	4 ,, 25 ,,
10.	,, 28.	—Igatpuri — Bombay	107·5 ,,	4 ,, 40 ,,
			1487 ,,	51 ,, 8 ,,

This gives an average of over 29 m.p.h. for the journey. The car actually ran 1523 miles on 70 gallons of petrol, which gives an average of 21·7 miles per gallon.

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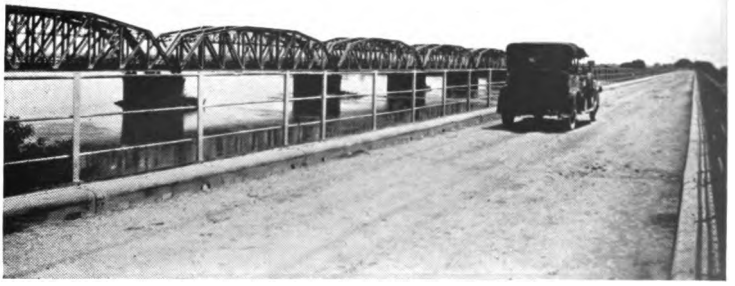
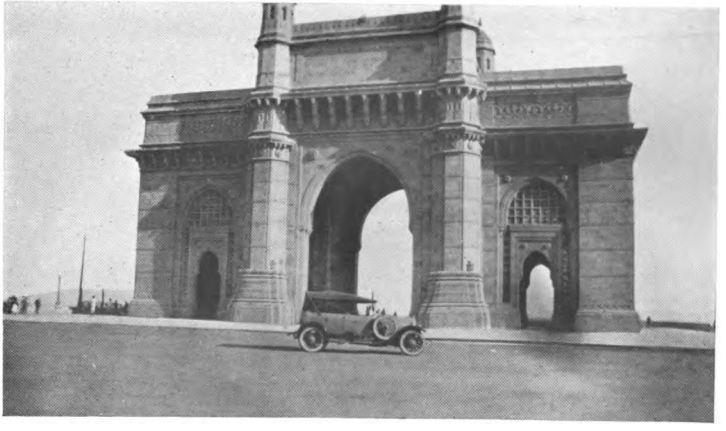


BRIDGE OVER THE BEAS RIVER.



THE END OF THE JOURNEY.
THE GATE OF INDIA—BOMBAY.

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RIFLEMEN OF THE PAST

COLONEL E. L. FRASER.

Edmund Lomax Fraser was gazetted to our Regiment as Ensign on June 23rd, 1863, ten days after Donald Browne. Both were posted to the 4th Battalion, which they probably joined on the same day at Montreal. Henceforward they were the closest of friends. Their tastes and habits were in some respects the same; in others they differed.

Fraser had recently left Harrow, where the object of his admiration was a boy named P. H. Thornton, commonly known under the sobriquet of "Friday." Thornton was an athlete and young Fraser was so fond of quoting the words and deeds of Friday Thornton that the nickname was transferred to himself, and for the rest of his life he was invariably known as "Friday" Fraser. A more kind-hearted, a more lovable person can hardly be imagined, and his little idiosyncrasies served only to bring out into higher relief his excellent qualities. He spent his money munificently on the men of his Company and Battalion. His liberality may perhaps on occasion have carried him a little too far. He gave a standing order at the canteen that a boy of his Company, whom he thought delicate, was to be given a pint of porter daily at his expense, and years elapsed before he cancelled it. He had in his nature a spice of contradiction, and it was difficult for anyone to lay down a proposition, however self-evident, without eliciting from Friday an argument in the opposite direction. This little peculiarity was particularly noticeable at Whist, where his great object, to use his own expression, was to "suck in" his partner. Despite this practice and although by no means a good player he usually won the game. Even with animals the same habit applied. He bought a horse more for show than use, for he was not a great equestrian. He used to visit the animal in its stable and say, "You think I am going to ride you to-day; I will jolly well suck you in."

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Upon cheery occasions he was among the cheeriest. There was one memorable episode in which his Battalion was dining with the 78th Highlanders. The Colonel of that regiment had a shrill voice and was habitually known as "the woman." * After dinner Friday Fraser, having perhaps drunk too little champagne to make him sober, got upon the table and made a speech to the company, imitating the voice of the Highland Colonel. Being of course at once seized by his brother officers, he held on to the candlesticks and brought them down with him in his subsequent fall to the ground. Friday cared little for outdoor sports but, like all who served in Canada, was a good skater. He was in due course promoted into the 1st Battalion and served with it in the Red River Expedition of 1870. The Captain of his Company—F, usually known as the Ara(r)bians—was the celebrated Jack Young; the Ensign was Jeffy Davies. Of the former he had innumerable anecdotes. It is hardly exaggeration to say that the officers and men in this expedition were wet to the skin from start to finish, but even this moisture was not quite enough to satisfy Friday Fraser, who made a point of keeping every night, his moccasins in a pail of water, much to the amusement of Colonel Wolseley, Commander of the force.

Two years later his services were accepted as a volunteer in the Zulu War. The story, which perhaps was slightly exaggerated, went that Fraser, having been reported as unfit for promotion on account of inability to ride, was appointed on arrival in Natal to the command of a troop of the Frontier Light Horse! At an early date he was made A.D.C. to Colonel Baker Russell of the 13th Hussars, and in that capacity served with him at the capture of Sekokunie's stronghold. In due course he returned home with the brevet rank of Major.

At the end of 1880 the 1st Battalion was sent over to Ireland from Aldershot at short notice, and Fraser's Company went on detachment to Ballina, County Mayo, where it was quartered in the Workhouse. He and his subaltern shared the same bedroom. Officers had been ordered to bring with them nothing but light baggage, and on arrival

(* "The old betch." Grenfell.)

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at Ballina Fraser found that his servant had carefully packed his Highland kilt and bagpipes but had left behind pretty nearly the whole of his more essential articles of wardrobe! He offered, however, to utilise the bagpipes for the purpose of playing the "Fraser's Lament," but his subaltern declined the offer on the ground that his lamentation at the sound of the bagpipes would greatly exceed that of the Clan Fraser.

Life at Ballina was dull and amusement rare, excepting when the Major had to "tell off" a prisoner. It was said that on these occasions the whole Company would crowd to the door of the Orderly Room. Fraser's method was somewhat unconventional, for although the gentlest of creatures he had a command of language hardly equalled by that of a Billingsgate fishwife. "You b—y well think you came here to make a row," he would say, "but I will b—y well suck you in."

On getting his majority Fraser was posted to the 3rd Battalion and served there in the Egyptian campaigns of 1882 and 1884. In the actions of El Teb and Tamai he was Second-in-Command of the Battalion, and his coolness in a critical situation gained him the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel. Thus in a sense ended his military career, for although he served for some years longer in the 3rd Battalion he never had a further opportunity of distinction. He died not long after his retirement.

After the lapse of almost a generation the memory of Friday Fraser may be passing away. He had no pretensions to be a great soldier, but he had the great gift of being able at a critical moment to make the utmost of his abilities. In the whole Regiment there was probably no one more universally loved.

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THE FOUR DIVISIONS OF MANKIND

There are many classes into which mankind is divided, besides the Armenians, Greeks and Portuguese. In our own collection of thirty odd people who call themselves soldiers—and the "odd" refers to thirty and not to the people—there are four distinct classes which may be regarded as being of the first importance. These are the Pig-stickers, the Polo-players, the Tiger-shooters and the Poodle-fakers. There are of course other minor divisions of less importance, such as the Industrious and the Lazy; the Vermouths with Olives, and those who prefer it without; the Old Borstalites and the rest of the world. In fact there are divisions and sub-divisions without number, but when compared in importance with the four given above they are too insignificant to merit notice.

Now it may be argued that a man may belong to two or more, or even all of the above classes at the same time, but if we examine this thesis closely we shall see that it cannot be so really. For though we can well believe that a man can only carry out intensive tiger-shooting for two months in the year, and may spend his leisure hours for the remaining ten months in the drawing-room, yet we must unhesitatingly class him among the tiger-shooters, although the danger to be expected from both occupations is almost identical. To make this classification clear I must place the various categories in some sort of order, and in the following list I have given them precedence according to the number of people to whom they respectively give pleasure.

Thus pig-sticking comes first because it is played by a man, a horse and a pig; polo, second, being played by a man, a horse and a ball; tiger-shooting only provides amusement for one man and one tiger, as the kill can hardly be counted as an active player; and poodle-faking comes

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last, seeing that it can be played by any number of players at the same time, all of whom will be bored with each other's society. In fact it can hardly be said to be a sport at all in the finer meaning of the word, though some branches, such as calling on generals, offer moments of exhilaration, and the finesse of obtaining invitations by not-calling requires a nice judgment of personality. In fact I might go so far as to say that Not-Calling is an art in itself.

Having, then, arbitrarily arranged these classes in the order—

(1) Pig-stickers,
(2) Polo-players,
(3) Tiger-shooters,
(4) Poodle-fakers,

we can set ourselves the problem of deciding what particular characteristics qualify a man for inclusion in any particular class. Now it is obvious to even the meanest intelligence, that there are some people who may disagree with this arrangement, but it is of small importance really. The first difficulty of classification that presents itself to us is one based on arithmetical computation.

If a man during the course of 30 days' leave sticks 13 pigs in 4 days, shoots 6 tigers in 8 days, plays 48 chukkers on 12 days, and poodle-fakes the remaining 6 days, what would you call him ?

Adverse as I am to expressing an opinion which might in any way injure the feelings of one of my brother officers, or lead to any danger of physical violence to myself, I can only say that I think he is a damned liar. But if on subsequent explanation I found that his statements were not only based on a substratum of truth but were in themselves essentially true, I should at once put in for six months' leave to the same place.

A case presenting even greater difficulties is provided by the man who, whilst sitting at tea on the polo-ground with the Collector's wife, was astonished to perceive a full-grown tiger being pursued by a 32in. boar round and round one of the goal posts. His first thought, after deciding that he was sober, was naturally for the safety of the lady and, summoning the head khitmutghar, he exclaimed in the vernacular, " Memsahib lehjao ! " Then, leaping on

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to his faithful Arab which stood ready saddled and bridled under the shade of a peepul (tamarisk, bul-bul) tree, and taking a lakri or Indian polo stick from his sais (groom), he cantered across the ground dribbling a polo ball in front of him. On arriving at the goal posts he delivered a forehand drive under the pony's neck, and the ball, striking the tiger between the eyes, instantly killed it. So great was the force of the blow that the head flew from the stick leaving a jagged end, so that without checking the Arab's pace he was enabled to ride and kill the boar with a well-placed thrust behind the shoulder. I was subsequently informed by the Secretary of the local Tent Club that he was fined Rs. 15 for killing an under-sized boar, the limit in that district being fixed at 33in.

I might occupy your attention and waste your possibly valuable time by multiplying instances of this sort, but I hope that I have supplied you with sufficient data to enable you to classify your acquaintances in their respective categories, and I only beg that you will not mention my name in connection with any decisions that you may arrive at.

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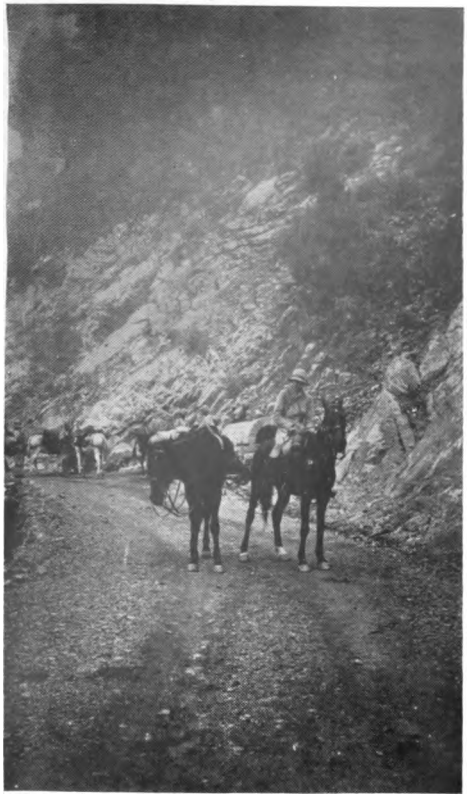

THE LADY,
"W. Rufus" and "B. J. Coogan."

SAJKOT WATERFALL.

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AN EXPEDITION THROUGH THE MURREE HILLS

On July 19th an expedition left Gharial with the object of discovering a road to the neighbouring city of Abbottabad, which was reported to lay some forty miles to the westward.

The expedition was composed of the writer, his lady, with " Messrs. W. Rufus and B. J. Coogan," on whom they rode; Corpl. Dewey and L.-Corpl. Staff of the Machine Gun Platoon; Havildar Ram Jiwan Singh, 15 Sepoys and 20 mules of the Machine Gun Transport.

On the 19th the Army marched up through Barian to Changla Gali (8420 feet), where a mid-day halt was made at the water trough at the top of a stony and trying climb. Dewey and Staff followed the level pipe-line path which runs along the eastern face of the hills to Ghora Dhaka. The cart road keeps to the western slopes after leaving the hamlet of Kuja Gali, and with one or two ups and downs, follows a tortuous course round fir-covered ravines to Dunga Gali (7801 feet).

This first march of twenty miles was finished about 6 p.m., and the expedition were glad to eat a large but indifferent dinner in the Dak Bungalow. Moshpuri Mountain was veiled in cloud, but the weather remained warm and sunny, except for a cold rain storm early on the 20th.

Next day's march led along the west side of a narrow spur through Nathia Gali to Kalabagh. The milestones, which had shown a marked difference of opinion with those shown on the map, here broke into open revolt and unashamedly passed from 29½ to 27, so that it was a matter of considerable anxiety as to whether there would be enough left to reach Abbottabad.

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After Kalabagh the cart road descends to the big civil cantonment of Bara Gali, where it ceases, and turning a corner over a narrow neck (7188 feet) plunges abruptly and stonily into the valley of the Dor River. In the next five miles the path drops 3000 feet, the hills become bare and stony, and the firs give place to stunted grass and mealy patches.

The Dak Bungalow at Bagnotar, which is situated deep down in a narrow valley, has a wide grass terrace for camping ground, and possesses a Khansamah with a knowledge of the higher arts of cookery, but no whiskey worth speaking of.

Next morning it was discovered that :—

1. The expedition was financially insolvent.
2. It had very little food left.
3. It was extremely loth to walk back up the hill again.

The Map Sheet ended some two miles from Abbottabad, but a wriggly red line in the bottom corner promised a camel track leading east, many miles to the south, which terminated with the remark, "Three miles to Rajoia." The question of the moment was, "How far was Rajoia from Abbottabad?"—until a map could be obtained from 11th Brigade Office in Abbottabad there was no means of finding out.

From Bagnotar the road tumbles down the khud into the depths and wanders insecurely above the rushing river for six miles, when it reaches Thai and abruptly becomes a respectable tonga road again. Here the Army was divided into four parts, of which the main body, under L.-Corpl. Staff, marched southwards past Dhamtaur over Dotarani Gali to Rajoia. The Darkhan Katta and the Dor were both pretty full, but nobody had to actually swim. The Commander of the Faithful and his lady trotted into Abbottabad and were hospitably received by the Brigade Staff, who produced a map showing Rajoia to be fifteen miles distant and on the wrong side of a large mountain. The third party, consisting of Corpl. Dewey with a grocery order, followed in a tonga, while Lance Naik Kalloo Singh and "[illegible]y," his mule, walked on their flat feet.

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DUNGA GALI.

A HALT NEAR CHANGLA.

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Events now became mixed up. The Directing Staff leaped on to their horses and galloped furiously to Havelian Railway Station, where they expended their last Rs. 2/8/0 on poached eggs and tea. Corpl. Dewey, having obtained his stores, reported at the Brigade Office and learned the worst. Kalloo Singh and "Granny" being quite lost sat down and wept by the wayside.

The action then quickened. Leaping into his tonga, Dewey galloped back to Thai to look for his transport; found it not; turned round and galloped to Havelian, where he gave the driver a little money and more advice; then collecting two coolies to carry his stores set off into the unknown to look for the Army.

Meanwhile the writer and his lady, fortified with poached eggs, and "Rufus" and "Jacky," fortified with a faint hope, had picked their painful way over the stones of the Dor River bed as far as the Gor Nala, still three miles from Rajoia. Here they were met by L.-Corpl. Staff on mule, carrying out a tactical reconnaissance, quite lost, and equally imperturbed. It was decided to camp on the spot to which Dewey and his ration party reported an hour later.

A small spate which muddied the water supply, and an indignant farmer whose mealies grew rather close to camp, were minor incidents of the sort to which the expedition were now getting hardened, and at 6 a.m. a seasoned and cheerful army set off towards the hills over which the sun was rising.

A long steady climb through the low spurs brought the path to the foot of the Cher Gali pass, a short stony affair of 1000 feet climb, at the top of which was a good spring and a welcome breakfast. The path running due south through a fertile table land turns south-east at Sajkot and enters the bigger hills, passing a fine waterfall and making a wide sweep to the north round the Sammundar Forest. Various well-meaning travellers had assured us, since dawn, that the path was bad and impassable to laden mules, and now one Samaritan led the way until at a point where the track was a thin ribbon on the steep hillside, he stopped with a bright smile and said, "Here is the bad place!" It was a bit narrow, but "they must conquer

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or die, who have no retreat," and not a mule slipped. Disgusted and grieved the Samaritan turned his back on us and strode away.

The shady paths of the Sammundar Forest gave place to hot, bare hillsides and an interminable stony track which went down in endless zig-zags, each worse than the last, to the Karral Haro, which contrived to come boiling down in spate by the time we reached it. L.-Corpl. Staff saw water on the other side, and the Red Sea would have failed to stop the Sepoys, but it was a tired and exhausted Army which sat down in the shade and drank till it nearly burst. This was at mid-day, 3300 feet above sea level, after marching steadily since 6 a.m.

At 3 p.m. the column got under weigh in a magnificent thunder storm and sheets of beautiful cold water. A 2000 feet climb of well-graded path led to the Mari Forest Rest House, and from here the lady and two tired horses rode ahead. The Army panted for a few minutes, hitched up its equipment, and walked to Changla Gali, a distance of about ten miles from the Haro River and a total climb of over 5000 feet. The path follows the crest of a long wooded ridge, with frequent annoying dips over the tops of saddle backs, then runs level for a mile through oak woods before hurling itself up the slopes of Chumbi; and when the gasping traveller staggers up the last bend, the beastly thing tumbles down 400 hard-earned feet and soars up the last thousand to where Changla sits on the edge of the clouds.

The less said about that march the better. Corpl. Dewey was the rearguard and it is said that the last mule's tail stretched over six inches. The worst of being in front is that there is no mule to help you!

However, as Abraham Lincoln remarked, "This too will pass away," and the Army camped for the night at Changla Gali.

Who could describe the hot tea with whiskey in it, the buttered toast, the blazing log-fires and warm lamp-lit rooms? Poor mules—they only had wet grass to lie on, but they ate it, every blade. As the Havildar said in the morning when asked for payment, "Governmenty grass, Governmenty mule—Bahut accha!"

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We left Kalloo Singh and " Granny " sitting disconsolate in Abbottabad. After the manner of India, finding that nobody came to sympathize with them, they got up and walked. Spending the night on the khud they blew into Changla at 6 a.m. on the 22nd and groused because breakfast wasn't ready for them.

It was a stiff and rather sore expedition that plodded down the path to Kuldana next morning, through driving wisps of grey cloud, but a proud and happy one, for had it not vindicated vulgar opinion and established for all the time the fact that the city of Abbottabad stood where it did and nowhere else, and that a man might journey there, and after four days return unscathed in spite of the manifold perils of the road.

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RAZMAK—1925

Last September I paid a visit to Razmak, the big Frontier Camp in Waziristan. This is an unusual place to spend a holiday, but I had long been determined to visit the frontier, and I took advantage of a warm invitation sent to the 1st Battalion by the 52nd Light Infantry, who are at the moment the only British Battalion up there. I spent a very interesting week and learnt more about the frontier in that time than I have ever learnt in the various books I have read.

Three years ago Razmak was no more than a vague locality somewhere on the maps of Waziristan. To-day it is a huge camp, walled and wired, to a great extent hutted, lit by electricity, and will in all probability eventually be the largest military station in India. Before going further I must shortly describe the geography of that part of the frontier.

Waziristan is an extremely mountainous and rugged district, inhabited by the notorious Mahsuds and Wazirs, who are the most blood-thirsty and relentless of all the frontier tribes. In our many campaigns there we have, up to the year 1920, confined ourselves to operations up the chief valleys, which are the Tochi, the Takki Zam and the Gomal. Without roads it has been found almost impossible to penetrate up and into the hills. To move, say, from Miranshah on the Tochi to Jandola on the Takki Zam, one had to tour through three sides of a quadrilateral and go through Bannu and Tank, several days' march. The tribesmen used to take full advantage of our immobility.

These conditions are now no more. The construction of the "Circular Road" was proposed and carried out. We now find a magnificent motor road leaving Tochi valley at Isha, climbing up and up into the heart of Waziristan, and then descending into the Takki Zam. The highest point on the road is the Razmak Narai (or pass), 7100 feet, and a few miles to the southward lies Razmak Camp, 6500

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feet up, on the actual border line between Mahsud and Wazir territory. The Narai was first occupied in 1923 by General Herdon's Column. The length of the Circular Road, from Isha to Jandola, is slightly under 100 miles.

The official route to Razmak takes you to Mari Indus by broad gauge railway, across the Indus by ferry, on to Bannu by light railway, and thence by motor transport the remaining seventy-two miles to Razmak. Those who have travelled on that light railway (it means a whole day in the train) tell terrible tales of heat, dust, flies and general discomfort, and quite put me off that route. The only alternative way is to go to Kohat by train, and motor the whole way from there—seventy-eight miles to Bannu and thence as before. It is quicker, though slightly more expensive. Having ordered a car through the Stationmaster at Kohat, I arrived there one morning at 6 a.m. and was at Razmak by 2.15 p.m. A most interesting drive for one who has not seen the frontier before.

From Kohat to Bannu the road passes through rugged, barren hills. You hardly meet a soul, and yours is the only car on it. After Bannu, however, you come into the track of the incessant lorry convoys which supply Idak, Razani and Razmak Camps. About six miles out you come upon the first of the permanent road picquets, and after that they guard the route the whole way. They are situated on prominent hill-tops on either side of the road at distances of a mile or so apart. Inside is a small stone hut; outside that a stone wall or "sangar," and outside that again a barbed wire entanglement. A white flag, showing that the road is "open," flutters from the top. Normally the road is open from 8 a.m. up till 1.30 p.m. every day except Sundays, and after that hour no Government Transport is allowed to be on it. A private car can take its chance. The reason is that every morning the various Camps send out road protection troops to reinforce the permanent picquets, and these troops are all withdrawn at 1.30 p.m.

At Isha the Tochi valley road goes on to Datta Khel, and the Circular Road branches off to the southward. It climbs most of the way, first over two small passes into the Khaisora valley, then up and up this valley to the

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Razmak Narai, going through some wonderful curls. Then it opens out into a grassy valley a mile or more across, big hills on either side, and the white tents of Razmak Camp can just be seen. At the Narai is Duncan's Picquet, a dangerous spot where ambushes have been laid, and on a high hill straight above it stands Reading Picquet, supposed to be the highest picquet in India.

All along the road you pass scattered parties of the tribesmen. They are fine-looking men physically, but their savage nature is betrayed by their eyes, which are terribly cruel looking. Without exception they carry a rifle over their shoulder, generally of Mauser pattern. Their women are gaunt and forbidding. At this time a large number of Wazirs were on their annual migration from the mountains to the lower hills, and several of their queer-looking tents were quite close to the picquets.

Some people are now saying that in a few years Razmak will be a fully-fledged Cantonment and take rank as a second Quetta. That of course will depend on the pacifying influence of the new road and whether the finances of the Indian Government will allow it. At present the tribesmen are giving very little trouble, but then there are a vast number of troops in the Camp who take every conceivable precaution, and they would be mad to make any attack on it. The Camp boasts electric light, an excellent water supply and an officers' club, and permanent stone buildings are rapidly supplanting tents in every direction. Outside the perimeter are a polo ground, race course, hockey and football grounds and three rifle ranges. I hoped that there might be some sort of offensive operation while I was there, but I did nothing more exciting than take part in two "road openings" and one mountain march. There was no opposition on any occasion! Previous to my arrival the 52nd had taken part in the blowing-up of a Mahsud tower, and on another occasion had gone out to stop a fight between two rival factions, whose bullets were dropping in camp. They have had hardly any casualties since they arrived in March. The Regiment they relieved had a considerable number.

I received a very warm welcome from the 1/2nd Battalion Gurkha Rifles, commanded by Lieut.-Col. L. P. Collins,

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MAHSUD FORT, NEAR RAZMAK CAMP.
Destroyed 1925.

THE CIRCULAR ROAD, SHOWING DUNCAN'S PICQUET.

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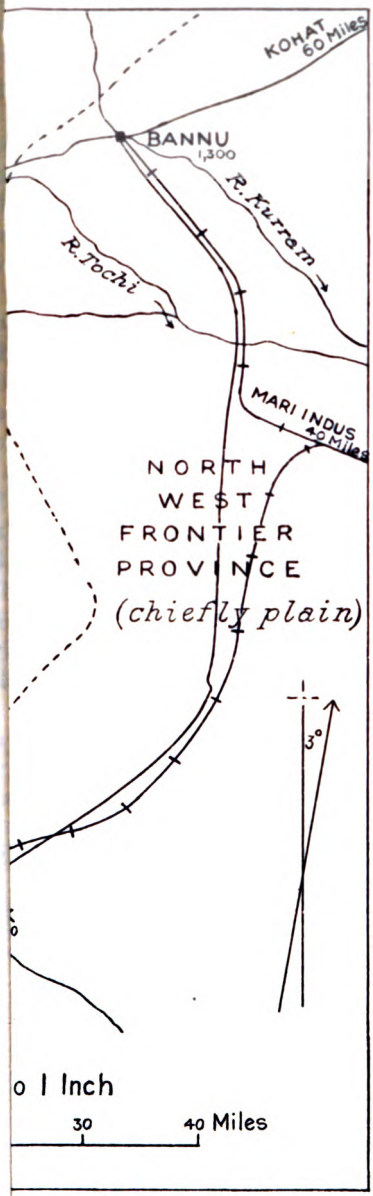
showing the new
and JANDOLA



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D.S.O., O.B.E., who are also up there. My visit happened to coincide with Delhi Day, so I brought in person the annual good wishes from the 1st Battalion. Delhi Day is celebrated with great ceremony by them, and I shall not readily forget the magnificent dinner I attended in their Mess.

Below Razmak the road is not officially "open," and you run a very considerable risk if you try to motor through the Jandola. As a matter of fact the road is not yet completed in some parts, and work is being carried on by various Mahsud tribes, spurred on by a very energetic R.E. officer, whom I met in the Camp. The situation is not too easy. They are working now for the sake of the wages, but they threaten that when the road is finished and in regular use they will do their best to stop us using it! The R.E. officer carries his life in his hands. His car was stopped one day by some villainous Mahsuds. They said: "Our tribe has no contract on this road. Give up one at once or we shall shoot you!" He replied: "You'll get no contract from me so you'd better shoot me at once. Here, take my revolver and do it!" at the same time handing them his revolver. This line of attack completely baffled them! The southern bit of the Circular Road goes past places where all the fighting in 1920 was carried on, Makin, The Ahnai Tangi, Palosina, etc., and is all the more interesting for that reason. I was sorry not to be able to see it.

Whatever may be the future of Razmak, it is now as well known as any station in India. Lord Inchcape paid a recent visit there, and the result was that one of the new P. and O. Liners was named after it. Although on the cold side in winter, the climate on the whole is magnificent, and there are no obstacles to soldiers and their families living there the whole year round, if ever the situation allows it.

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after at Ahmed Khel—men with swords and many on horses—they charged our left flank—the same men from Kandahar.

Your officers, too, young men, very active, they had plenty gymkhanas and won many races—little ponies, very fast. Then one time your regiment, it have show in theatre—oh! very good show. Your officers, young with round, smooth faces, they dress as women—and very nice girls, too. My father took me to see. But Sadar Sher Ali Khan, the Afghan governor, he send to General Stewart, and he say, 'General Sahib, you say you are leaving my country, but now you have women here. Why you get these pretty girls?' And the General Sahib he laughs and says, 'Oh, Sardar Sahib, these are not girls, they are officer Sahibs of the Rifles!'

Ahmed Khel? No, we were not next your regiment at Ahmed Khel—you were a little behind, but one Company—it was escort to the General Sahib—when the men with swords came very bold, it goes right forward. The Afghans, they run straight up to our squares, shouting much—they do not mind to die—the other gora paltan come back a little bit, and there is much confusion. Your Company all alone kill many Afghans—one little Company!!

Then after, we go to Kabul—very cold place in winter—there I first see Roberts Sahib.

Before we lose many men, servants—the Afghans, they kill any man they find alone and the General Sahib say, 'What matter? They are to blame.' But Sir Frederick Roberts he stops this, he have no nonsense. He says, 'If they kill our men, they must die,' and we hung them from trees all along the big bazaar in Kabul—many. Here I saw the Residency where Cavagnari Sahib died. Yes, I speak to many who were there—Afghans; and afterwards Yakub Khan. I knew him well at Dehra Dun—he drink much. He come to my house and he say, 'Once we were enemies, now, Sahib, we are friends. Let us therefore talk of old days.' Ah, there was much fighting at the Residency and Cavagnari Sahib, he stand on the wall and throws down handfuls of money and cries, 'There, let these dogs fight for this, and we shall kill them!!' and they all killed many; but Cavagnari Sahib, he shoot faster and

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"AN HOUR IN THE PAST"

He was sitting rather stiffly on a wicker couch on the verandah, as I strolled out for my after-breakfast pipe.

"I want you," said R. to me, "to meet the Captain Sahib, the retired Subedar-Major of the 3rd Gurkhas, an honorary magistrate up at Bageswar, and a great friend of mine. He knows your Regiment well, and wants to talk to you."

Well over six foot, broad in proportion, one would hardly have thought him a Gurkha at first sight, and in fact his family had settled in Kumaon during the Gurkha occupation early in the nineteenth century, intermarried with Kumaonis, and given many years of valuable service to the old Kumaon Battalion (now the 3rd Gurkhas). Dressed in European clothes, except for the little black Gurkha pill box cap, with his lined, stern, ugly, almost brutal face, he looked a soldier, and carried his seventy years with the greatest ease.

We were introduced.

"Good morning, Sahib"—a smart salute—"you are of the 60th Rifles? Ah! a fine regiment. I knew them well—Afghanistan—I was young then—and afterwards, too. You still wear the white helmet and the black uniform? No! A pity, a great pity. Days are changing. What is the Army now? In the past the soldier was someone. Now there is nothing more to do. My son, he is not in the regiment. Yes, perhaps you are right, but my fighting is done. My father? Yes, he was in the regiment, too. I joined in 1873—a lad then. Then, later, we went to Afghanistan, Kandahar, Ahmed Khel, Kabul—always we were friends with your regiment. Kandahar was much sport—every time 60th Rifles began things. Yes, one soldier—tommy in your regiment—he won everything—running, jumping, walking. We young men stood and shouted, and the Afghans—yes, many Afghans watched—they grunted and went away wondering. We killed many

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faster, and he kill most of all. Then they charge many times out into the Afghans. First time there were four Sahibs, and then three, then two, and the last time but a Sikh Jemadar, to lead them. But, no good; in the end all die.

You ask ?—No ! we did not march with you to Kandahar. Other Gurkhas did, but we were unfortunate, it was a pity. But, Sahib, now I will go. I must not waste your time. No ! you are kind, but I, I am an old man, I must not delay you.

The 60th Rifles are a fine regiment. You serve at 'Pindi now, you say ? Good ! there I have been too, but you should see Afghanistan—cold in winter, but a good place, and good fighting. Yes, there is nothing now. These young men, what do they know ? They say there are no Gods, but I say to them, ' You are ignorant. Where there is much fighting, there you will see God.'

But my son—he is not in the regiment .... Salaam, Sahib."

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A HOLIDAY IN THE JUNGLE

The day which I looked forward to for so long had at last arrived and three of us had arranged to go down to the Central Provinces for our leave to shoot. Potter and I were novices, but Smith was an old hand who had about fifteen years experience of "shikar." This was Smith's last trip, as he will be going home at the end of the year.

We had two days journey by train before us, and we had decided to stop a day at Delhi on the way. Arriving in Delhi at 7 a.m., we had a wash and brush up, later in the morning we met General Sir R. Stuart-Wortley, Quarter-master-General in India, and now Colonel-Commandant of the 1st Battalion; he asked us where we were going, and wished us good sport. At Delhi we bought some ammunition and kit, and had a look around the ancient city and the capital of India. There are many interesting places, and quite a long time could be spent in visiting such places as the "Fort," "Kashmir Gate" and many other places closely connected with the Regiment and the Indian Mutiny.

Another twenty-four hours run and we got out at Itarsi, the junction for that part of the Central Provinces where we were shooting. They held market-day every Thursday, and we arrived there on that particular day. The place was in an uproar, and only those who have seen the Railway Station on a market-day can understand the confusion. At Itarsi we were to get our provisions for the two months. The local grocer promised to have everything ready by 8 a.m. the next morning, an hour before the train arrived: but the miserable creature caused us to lose our train, for when I went round to see why our groceries had not arrived, I found he had not even started to get anything ready. There was nothing else to do but to hang about the town for the rest of the day, because the next train was at eight in the evening. Smith introduced us to the local taxidermist. When he found the reason for our

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delay, he at once put his bail carts at our disposal and told us we could get plenty of sport on our way to Makoriya, which was our destination. Glad to be on the move, we decided to walk the remaining twelve miles. At the rate bullocks go we should have been in Makoriya by five, but our luck was out that day, for the drivers did not know the way.

Towards the evening we were still on the road, and many miles from Makoriya, when old Smith spotted some buck. He was soon after them. We heard him fire five or six shots, but he came back empty handed.

It was now getting dark and Potter heard the cry of a panther. It was following us; sometimes it would be quite close to the carts, but the lights of our lamps kept it off. About half a mile from Makoriya we heard it no more. It was nine o'clock, and later we learnt we had done over twenty miles. We camped under a big spreading banyan tree; while Potter and I got the baggage off the carts, Smith went to see Mr. Addison (a missioner), who lived not far from where we were camping. He was a north country farmer and his wife was an American. He came over at once to see us, bringing with him some meat and eggs, and as soon as he saw where we were going to sleep he sent us some charpoys.

By ten o'clock we were well in the land of dreams surrounded by a motley assortment of baggage. Late in the morning I awoke and had a look around at my new surroundings; to my surprise I saw that we were only a few yards from a river. On the other bank was the village of Makoriya and Mr. Addison's house standing high above the rest of the village on a hillock.

Smith went for the tent which was at the station three miles away, while Potter and I went for a duck shoot. The lake was fairly large and we saw the game as soon as we came up to it. The duck were on the opposite side; they must have spotted us, because when Potter went round to drive them over to me, they made off in a different direction. We waited for them, but they did not come within shooting distance. By the time we got back to camp Smith had returned with the tent and two black buck which he had knocked over with one shot.

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An interesting part of the week was Sunday afternoon, when Mr. and Mrs. Addison held Sunday School in their garden for the Christian natives; he and his wife would sing hymns and preach to them in Hindustani. The hymns were not sung in the same tune as an English choir would sing them, but in a tune of their own, a monotonous tone and sung slowly.

It was arranged that we should each go for a buck shoot in turn. Smith was very keen to get a tiger, panther or bear. Potter and I would go out at times to watch the preparations for fixing up a machan and how to put out bait. Smith had a patent torch so that he could sit up any night. Another thing he was keen to get was a crocodile, and he spent many a morning trying to catch one having a sun bath.

Each of us were assigned a job; mine was mess caterer, and as I had under-estimated the quantity we should require I had to go to Itarsi for some more.

On our arrival at Hoshangabad, Mr. Addison, who accompanied me, shewed me around the city. Two places worth mentioning are the bathing ghats, and the "feeding of the fish" in the River Narbada. On the banks of the river are natives who sell peas to a religious sect who feed the fish whilst praying. I bought some peas and threw them in the river near the bank; myriads of small fish came to eat, and the more I threw in, the larger they seemed to grow, till it seemed as though there were more fish than water. When we arrived back in Makoriya we found that Smith had shot a crocodile and also that our pass for the Nundunvarah Block had come: so the next day we packed up and moved into the block.

Our first camping ground was by the village well of Naagomy. This district is well wooded which made it impossible to see more than eighty yards; the roads were very bad, and the ruts made by the bail carts were a foot deep in some places, and in other spots the dust came over our ankles, which made walking very difficult. As there were tigers in the block, Potter and Smith put out bullocks as a kill. Potter had his killed on the third night, so he sat up in the machan for a couple of nights but nothing came. I was very lucky, for in one of my ramblings I came across a bear and shot it.

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As soon as I had shot the bear I made straight for the camp, because it was getting dark and I wanted a bail cart to fetch the bear in. Although a shikari has not been mentioned he is always with us. Now I admit it is fairly easy to find one's way back to a camp in the light, but to go to a certain spot in the heart of the jungle when it is dark, and where every tree, rock and stone is the same, is a different matter. My shikari took me back to the bear by a different route, and we nearly ran over it into the bargain—to me it is nothing short of a miracle. After taking off the wheel of the cart it took eight of us to get the bear on.

As we were only stopping the month in one place, we moved on to Jataman, another village at the other end of the block; about this time our luck seemed to have run out, for neither of us had shot anything for five days. Potter changed his shikari and with that our luck changed as well. Smith shot his sambhur, which he has made a present of to the Battalion Library; Potter also got a small bear.

One evening Smith and myself had just come in from a ramble around when we noticed that the hut belonging to the forest guard had burst into flames. They had been cooking some meat that we had given them, when the hut caught alight, which is quite easy to do, for all the huts are made of bamboo trellis work with a thatching of straw. Smith and I went up to watch the fun. The hut was burning strongly when Smith noticed that the adjacent hut would catch alight as well, because the huts were all built close together, some touching one another. The hut that caught alight was on the edge of the village and the wind was blowing into the village from the fire; if the third hut caught fire there would have been a forest fire. A few days before I had seen how a hut is made, and it is quite simple to pull one down and only leave the framework standing. So I climbed on the roof and cut the bamboo rope that ties the trellis work together; the natives seeing what I was doing pulled away the sides and roof. This left nothing to support me and I fell on a burning charpoy and soon made my exit out of the hut, or what was left of it. The danger was not over yet, because the grass on the ground was burning in the direction of the third

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hut, so we made a pathway of earth, by rubbing the ground with a stick. The natives followed our example, and there was soon a pathway around the hut, also the fire was well in hand.

Two days later we had a complimentary letter from the Forest Officer—he had heard a rumour that we had aided in extinguishing the fire and that one of us got burnt. The Forest Officer lives about fifty miles away from Jataman, and yet it only took two days for a rumour and enquiry to go a hundred miles.

Smith was still keen to get his tiger, and with his renewals of bait he got a kill. Potter and I went to see the kill, and just as we got there a tiger made off, for it had been hanging about watching the kill, as it is its habit to lie up till the evening; Smith came along about five minutes later with three other natives to fix up a machan, so he would have scared the tiger, if we had not.

Luck was against Smith, for as he was fixing on his patent torch he let a round go off accidentally and the tiger immediately made off in the long grass. This was bad luck, as the tiger was just coming on to the kill!

Although we had saved the village from fire, the natives were ready enough to try and catch us, as our time was up. We had to move out of the jungle and our only means of transport were the bail carts of the natives of Jataman. The proper charge is one rupee per day per cart, but they wanted to charge us five rupees each, so after a little argument of nearly two hours we got them for the proper price. There was no chance of losing our way, so we went on ahead, to Makoriya, by the same route as we came. Smith was contented with dawdling behind the bail carts.

We were glad to see Mr. Addison once again and sorry that we could only stay with him for another fortnight. Nothing else eventful happened in the way of shooting.

Our holiday was now drawing to a close and we started reluctantly to pack up to go back to Rawalpindi. India was, and is now, the land of buckshees, for they relieved us of our spare clothing and silver before our final departure. The natives shewed us their friendship by inviting us to breakfast. It was a quaint meal, the food was chowpatties and curry balls which were tasty, but the drink was very weak tea that resembled syrup.

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To Mr. and Mrs. Addison we owe many thanks, for they made our leave most enjoyable and were always most hospitable. So with many handshakes and salaams we left them, promising, if we could, to return next year.

Total bag :—

9 Bears.
3 Hyenas.
3 Nilgaes.
3 Sambhurs.
5 Four-Horned Deer.
2 Chinkaras.
1 Chital Deer.
23 Black Buck.
7 Jackals.
14 Wild Fowl.
8 Pigs.

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THE REGIMENTAL DINNER

The Annual Regimental Dinner was held this year at the Trocadero Restaurant on Friday, May 29th, and was well attended. This was the first occasion on which it has been held at this venue, and we may say at once that it was quite a success; there is ample accommodation for such a gathering and the Dinner was well served.

Lieut.-General Sir William Pitcairn Campbell was in the Chair, and amongst those present were Major-Generals Sir Steuart Hare, Sir Edward Northey and Sir J. H. Davidson.

At the conclusion of the Dinner the Chairman proposed the health of "Our Colonel-in-Chief The King," and read out a congratulatory telegram received that evening from His Majesty.

This was followed by the toast of "Her Majesty The Queen and the other Members of the Royal Family," both being drunk with the usual honours.

Lieut.-General Sir Pitcairn Campbell then proposed the health of "The Regiment," and referred in sympathetic terms to the great loss the Regiment had recently sustained by the deaths of Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, Field-Marshal Lord Rawlinson, General Sir T. L. N. Morland, Colonel Herbert and Lieut.-Colonel Guy St. Aubyn. Lord Grenfell's interest in the Regiment had been maintained through so many years, and he was sure he expressed the thoughts of all when he remarked how much we missed his genial presence in the Chair on these occasions.

The Chairman then passed to a happier vein and said he would like to congratulate the Commanding Officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions on the excellent reports he had received of the state of efficiency and general well-being of their respective commands.

General Campbell concluded his brief speech with a few breezy remarks in his best form and passed on to the next toast, that of "The Past and Present Riflemen."

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It had been Sir Thomas Morland's wish to propose this toast, but the hand of death had snatched him away, and it evolved on the Chairman to propose the toast. He said he had no wish to re-open the heated controversy of last year as to the comparative beauty of the Past and Present officers, but he still maintained that the Past held the palm in spite of the fact that he had that day attended the Levée (in pink) and seen the inspiring sight of twenty-five young Riflemen (in green) pass by His Majesty, making a really gallant show. It was, he said, always a delight to the Past officers to meet the Present and to know and see that the traditions of the Regiment were so well upheld.

It fell to the lot of Lieut.-Colonel Lewis Butler to respond to the toast of the "Past Officers," and the task could not have been in better hands; in a short and happily-worded speech he said he attended his first Dinner in 1878, when serving with the 1st Battalion, and what a cheery, merry lot they were, the merriest of all being our Chairman. He vividly remembered the Regimental Dinner of his younger days and what a nuisance those old men at the top of the room were, making such long speeches. Well he had no wish to be guilty of that offence and, suiting the action to the word, he brought an all too brief speech to a close.

In the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Willan the toast of the "Present Officers" was replied to by Lieut.-Colonel C. Howard, commanding the 2nd Battalion, who said that their ambition was to follow the example of the old Riflemen of a past generation who had set such a high standard. It gave him the greatest satisfaction to say that as far as the Battalion which he had the honour to command was concerned, they were really a very fine Battalion from top to bottom—no honour to himself as he had only just taken over command—and from information that had reached him the 1st Battalion were in an equal state of efficiency, so for the moment their ambition was realized. They were glad, he said, to be home again, but from a personal point of view he much preferred Cologne to Aldershot, although over there they did not see so much of their excellent Colonel Commandant and our Chairman on this happy occasion, to whom he wished to tender his

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best thanks from the Present Officers in proposing the toast.

The speeches concluded with the toast of the "Dublin Fusiliers," who were dining in the room below, and Major-General Sir Edward Northey and Colonel Sir P. S. Marling were deputed to offer them our felicitations that once more we were holding our Regimental Dinner under the same roof.

General Sir A. J. Godley came up and said some complimentary things to us, and thus filled with pride and wine the party broke up.

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THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL DINNER, 1925

The 14th Annual Dinner of The King's Royal Rifle Corps Veterans' Association was held on Saturday evening, May 13th, 1925, at the Headquarters of the Queen Victoria's Rifles, 56, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.

Lieut.-General Sir William Pitcairn Campbell, K.C.B., Chairman of the Association, occupied the Chair, and amongst those present were:—Major-Generals C. R. R. McGregor, C.B., C.M.G., Sir Steuart Hare, K.C.M.G., C.B., Brigadier-Generals C. J. Markham, R. S. Oxley, C.B., C.M.G., L. F. Philips, C.B., C.M.G., Colonels H. C. Warre, D.S.O., W. F. G. Wyndham, M.V.O., B. J. Majendie, C.M.G., D.S.O., H. W. M. Watson, C.M.G., D.S.O., T. G. Dalby, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonels C. A. Howard, D.S.O., W. Judge, M.B.E., Major A. C. Watkins, Captains J. Skinner, T. J. Jones.

The Chairman submitting the loyal toast, said, "I will read to the Veterans of The King's Royal Rifle Corps this message which was sent to His Majesty, our Colonel-in-Chief:—

'Veterans of The King's Royal Rifle Corps at their Annual Dinner at Queen Victoria's Rifles Headquarters, 56, Davies Street, send their loyal and respectful duty to His Majesty The King, their Colonel-in-Chief.'

In reply to that telegram His Majesty wired as follows:—

'I have received with much pleasure the message which you have sent on behalf of the Veterans of The King's Royal Rifle Corps assembled at their Annual Dinner. I thank them for their loyal assurance and trust that they will spend an enjoyable evening together.

George R.I.'"

After the loyal toast had been received with musical honours, the Chairman proposed the toast of the Veterans' Association. "I have received apologies," he said, "for

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non-attendance from :—Major-General Sir Edward Northey, Brigadier-General F. A. Fortescue, Brigadier-General B. F. Widdrington, Colonel H. C. R. Green, Colonel Price Davies, v.c., Colonel Sir Hereward Wake, Colonel Rudolf Jelf, Colonel Acland Troyte, Colonel Martin, Colonel Sir Guy Campbell, Colonel Soames and Major Nicholson. The saddest part of the toast is to speak about the deaths of the distinguished officers of our Regiment which, I regret, have occurred since we last met. Field-Marshals Lord Grenfell and Lord Rawlinson, Colonel Herbert, who commanded the 4th Battalion for some time, Major Howden, who left a quarter of his income to the Riflemen's Aid Society, Colonel Guy St. Aubyn, and Major-General Sir Thomas Morland, who was recently made one of the Colonels Commandant with me. The 1st Battalion is in India and doing remarkably well. They are up to full strength (which is more than can be said of many other Regiments) and have achieved distinction in boxing, cricket, polo, etc. The 2nd Battalion have come home and are stationed at Aldershot. They landed at Dover on the day of Lord Grenfell's death and were therefore able to help at the obsequies. On the Rhine they did remarkably well. They won the Rhine Army Cricket Cup ; C.-S.-M. I.-M. Hammond won the Rhine Army Revolver Championship ; R.-S.-M. Jagger was the winner of the Silver Medal " Class A " Championship, and the Band went to Ostend and won the International Band Contest there. They also won the Inter-Regimental Polo, Rhine Army, and were the winners of the Rhine Army Aquatic Championship. I have visited this Battalion, and it was a great thing seeing them. There was a splendid comradeship between the officers and men, and you yourselves would not be attending here to-night if in the past there had not been that splendid comradeship between us. Nothing so pleased the officers to-night when at the reception upstairs they were able to shake the hands of you all. The Riflemen's Aid Society was doing very well, and they have been able to help very many deserving cases. At Sheffield a lot of Riflemen (60th and Rifle Brigade) have banded themselves together, and they now call themselves the Sheffield Riflemen. The 10th Battalion have an Old Comrades' Dinner to-night and

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they have sent their good wishes. We must give our congratulations to Sergt.-Major Rushworth on having been granted the Meritorious Service Medal with Gratuity. He served forty years with the Regiment and the Eton O.T.C. The Veterans' Association has been giving dances, and I in my old age have been doing a lot of dancing lately, so I advise you to go to them. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to Captain Smith, our Honorary Secretary, who has worked hard to get this large and pleasant gathering together to-night, and it is due to him that we are having such an enjoyable evening."

Colour-Sergt. Harry Foord, who responded to the toast, said, "I will ask you, Sir, to accept our sincere thanks for the kindly manner in which you proposed the toast. Your complimentary remarks in conjunction with a good dinner have, I assure you, increased our chest measurement, and given us a proud stomach. Consequently we are now as conceited as a newly-made Lance-Corporal. Saturated with that feeling I will add a few remarks which may or may not be pertinent to your speech. As a matter of course, during my twenty-four years of service, I naturally came across many old soldiers, and in doing so I could not help noticing some of their particular virtues, and what I most admired in them was their loyal adherence to the truth. Though Englishmen were careless about facts, Scotsmen too cautious to commit themselves to the whole truth, Irishmen were apt to embellish their opinions, and a Welshman's word generally required corroboration, I never met an old soldier who would resort to absolute falsehood except on occasions when it was not advisable to tell the truth. Old Riflemen are also noted for their gallantry. I knew one who had the temerity to marry three times. The first time he married it was for love, and it brought him bliss; the second time he married beauty, and his domestic relations were not altogether perfect; the third time he married for money, which stripped him of his marital rights and privileges, placed him on his wife's dole, made him waiting-man for domestic fatigues, and left him in such a forlorn condition that sometimes he did not know to whom his trousers belonged. Ever since I attended our Annual Dinners I have noticed a

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generous rivalry between the Veterans of the four old Battalions as to which was the smartest. In my mind there is no doubt but what the 4th Battalion held that position, for the simple reason that it was their custom to transfer their duds and duffers to the other three Battalions. The proud position the 4th Battalion held in the old days was chiefly due to Colonel Hawley, who brought about many reforms not only in the Regiment, but in the whole of the British Army. A wonderful old soldier was Colonel Hawley, and he was possessed of that saving sense of humour, without which no officer or N.C.O. can ever be closely in touch with the men under their command, and be both loved and respected.

I would now like to make an appeal and point out the objects and aim of the Association to which we all belong, are that of mutual help and aid. Bearing that in mind, I will ask everyone here who may at any time come across any old Rifleman who through accident, illness, domestic troubles, or even through his own carelessness and want of moral fibre, has been stranded and is on the rocks, to act up to the motto of the old Corps in which he has served and be 'Swift and Bold' to help the poor sufferer on his way.

A deputation from the Veterans' Association, consisting of Colour-Sergt. Walters, 1st Battalion (joined 1867), Sergt. Hooker, 2nd Battalion (joined 1867), Colour-Sergt. Freeman, 3rd Battalion (joined 1876), and Colour-Sergt. King, 4th Battalion (joined 1858), as representatives of the four Battalions of the Regiment, presented to the Chairman the Embarkation Return, dated 12th May, 1806, of the 4th Battalion of the 60th Rifles, which on that date embarked on various transports for foreign service. This interesting document was handed over to the Association by Q.-M.-S. Parker.

The Chairman said on behalf of the Regiment he received it with the greatest pleasure. He handed it over to Colonel B. J. Majendie, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the Rifle Depot at Winchester, and expressed a wish that it would be framed and hung in that Depot.

Major-General Sir Steuart W. Hare, K.C.M.G., C.B., in proposing the toast of the Officers, N.C.O.'s and Riflemen

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of Queen Victoria's Rifles, said that in the old Volunteer days the Q.V.R. was the first Volunteer Battalion of the K.R.R.C., and amongst the many Adjutants they had sent them were the Chairman and Sir Edward Northey. Since the Territorial Army had been started and the Q.V.R.'s had become part of the County of London Regiment, he did not quite know what was the connection between the K.R.R.C. and the Q.V.R., but he was sure that the sentimental relations remained the same. Ever since the dinner was started twenty years ago the Q.V.R. had given them the use of their Drill Hall and waited on them at dinner. Without their help the dinners would not have been the success they had been. They owed the Q.V.R. a deep debt of gratitude.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Woodruff Cox, O.B.E., T.D., the Commanding Officer of the Q.V.R., responding to the toast, said: "It was the very greatest pleasure to do anything they could for the K.R.R.C., whether past or serving members. The K.R.R.C. had supplied them with Adjutants who really were responsible for the state of efficiency reached and for their work in France. One Adjutant, Captain Culme Seymour, had gone across to France with them and had lost his life. They were the first Volunteer Battalion of the K.R.R.C. and that fact was still painted on their drum. The connection between the two was not now official, but the bond was just as strong now as in the old days and probably stronger. The Q.V.R. through many years had had an enormous advantage over others by reason of the Adjutants and Quartermasters who had come from the K.R.R.C. The Q.V.R. was one of the first London units to carry out training at Easter, and for over thirty years this training had been carried out at the Rifle Depot. Although the system of Easter training now prevailed amongst the whole of the London units, he hoped that at Winchester they would always find room for the Q.V.R. The spirit of comradeship was an enormous asset not only to the Corps but also to the country to which they belonged, and he hoped that in the younger generation would be found that same spirit, and that some of them would join the Q.V.R., where men were wanted. The bond between themselves and the K.R.R.C. would be fostered to the utmost of his capacity."

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Major-General C. R. R. McGrigor, C.B., C.M.G., proposed the toast of the Chairman and said that no man took a greater interest in the Regiment than did Sir William Pitcairn Campbell.

The Chairman, in reply, said that Colonel Commandants in the days when they wore wigs received one thousand pounds a year, but nowadays the Government was not so liberal. This evening was one of the most successful meetings that they had had, and he understood from Captain Smith that there were 200 present. It looked as if the Veterans' Association was going strong and he hoped that when they met next year they would have many more.

During the evening an excellent programme of music was rendered by the Band of the Q.V.R. under the directorship of Bandmaster F. A. Bradley.

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GREENJACKET POINT-TO-POINT RACES, 1925

MARCH 19TH, 1925.

This was the second meeting held by the Greenjackets since the disbandment of the 3rd and 4th Battalions. The attendance was much larger than the year before, and more than came up to the expectations of the Executive. The meeting was held over a course of three and a half miles at Lyde Green, near Rotherwick, Hants, by kind permission of Major Sir H. R. Cayzer, Bart., M.P., Master of the Garth. Unfortunately the day was somewhat hazy and it was difficult to see the horses as they turned for home near Summerstead Farm. The fences were not large and altogether there were thirty-four obstacles. The consensus of opinion agreed that it was a real good hunters' course, in a typical bit of Garth Friday country.

Jumbo Wilson was again responsible for the success of the meeting, and Reggie Stephens was good enough to once more carry out the duties of Starter.

This year all members of the Club who applied, were given free car passes. It is unlikely that this can be repeated in future years, as the expenses of running a point-to-point meeting are not light. Those who provide the amusement, *i.e.*, the Starters, whether they complete the course or leave the plate at the first obstacle, are put to no small expense in bringing their horses by rail and stabling them for two nights in the neighbourhood of the course. It is thought that the spectators will not grudge a charge of 10*s*. a car to help defray the railway fares of those who come from a distance.

There was a tea tent near the saddling enclosure which catered for approximately 750 persons. The Club entertained the Master and Committee of the Garth Hunt, as well as the landowners over whose fields the races were

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held, and a number of the Regiments from the Aldershot Command.

The entries were fair; only one race, the Regimental Heavyweight, was open to nominated horses. This was done as the 2nd Battalion had only arrived from the Rhine in January, and the Committee thought entries would be small. As events turned out it was unnecessary, and next year we should be able to return to pre-war conditions.

Everyone was sorry that Hugo Watson, who finished first in the King's Cup on *Dundernut*, last year's winner, was disqualified for going the wrong side of a flag—no one more so than Ulric Thynne, who lodged the objection—but rules are rules in racing. The flagging of the course might have been better, and the Joint Secretaries tender their apologies to Hugo Watson and the second and third past the post in their disappointment. It is by no means easy when one has selected a course and knows the way round in the dark, to decide how many or how few flags should be put out. The results are given below :—

1.45.—THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS STEEPLECHASE. 12st. 7lb.

" The Star " (Mr. P. W. Cripps), V. W. H. (Owner)... 1
" Bitters " (Capt. Lord Cromwell), V. W. H. (Owner) 2
" It " (Capt. D. J. Mitchell), W. V. H. (Owner) 3

Also ran :—Capt. G. S. Oxley's " Mother Hubbard," Mr. A. W. Chester-Master's " The Moke."

It was soon seen that the race lay between " Bitters " and " The Star." Of the remainder " It " refused and " Mother Hubbard " fell early in the race and could never make up the lost ground. " The Moke " completed the course but could not go the pace. " The Star " won easily.

2.15.—THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S CUP. 13st.

" Loughborough " (Mr. J. B. Gordon-Duff), N. Cotswold (Owner)... 1
" Baccarat " (Lieut.-Col. J. L. Buxton), A. C. Drag (Mr. Hamilton-Russell) 2
" Dale Face " (Lieut.-Col. J. P. G. Crosbie), A. C. Drag (Mr. Tothill) 3

Five ran; a bad third.

2.45.—THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS STEEPLECHASE for His Majesty's Challenge Cup. 13st.

" The Bride " (Lieut.-Col. U. Thynne), Crawley and Horsham (Owner) 1
" Rathgarogue " (H.R.H. Prince Henry), York and Ainsty (Owner) 2
" Cardinal " (Capt. C. Illingworth), Sinnington and Derwent (Owner) 3

Also ran :—Col. H. W. M. Watson's " Dundernut," Capt. H. M. Heyland's " Twilight," Capt. Lord Cromwell's " The Parson," Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Lee's " Luck," and Mr. R. G. R. Oxley's " Great Heart."

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"Dundernut" was a pronounced favourite. Together with "Twilight" he made the running with "Rathgarogue" and "The Parson" in close attendance. "Rathgarogue" fell at the second road and the other three went on in the order named, followed by "Luck," "The Bride" and "Great Heart." A close finish resulted in "Dundernut" getting the better of "Twilight" by half a length with "The Parson" a bad third. An objection was lodged for taking the wrong course and the race was awarded to "The Bride."

3.15.—THE RIFLE BRIGADE LIGHTWEIGHT STEEPLECHASE for the Regimental Challenge Cup. 12st. 7lb.

"Bootjack" (Lieut.-Col. J. L. Buxton), A. C. Drag (Owner) ... 1
"Avelon" (Mr. D. N. Guthrie), Blackmore Vale (Owner) 2
"Barbara" (Capt. J. Reeve), S. C. Drag (Owner) 3

Six ran. Length ; half length.

3.45.—NOMINATION RACE. 12st. 7lb.

"Darktown" (Mr. J. H. Simmonds), Garth (Owner) 1
"Coolaguna" (Major Sir H. R. Cayzer), Garth (Lieut.-Col. Charrington) 2
"Queen of Bees" (Capt. L. S. Lloyd), Garth (Owner) 3
"Visible" (Mr. H. Pitchell), Garth (Mr. C. Grenville-Gray)... ... 3

Nine ran. Three-quarters of a length ; two lengths.

4.15.—THE GREENJACKETS HEAVYWEIGHT RACE. 13st. 7lb.

"Penny" (Mr. G. V. Troyte-Bullock, R.B.), S. and W. Wilts (Owner) 1
"Bint II" (Mr. A. F. Chillingworth), V. W. H. (Mr. P. W. Cripps, K.R.R.C.) 2
"Rupert" (Col. D. K. Bernard, R.B.), Garth (Owner) 3

Both Regiments ran their Heavyweight races together, eleven starters going to the post, of which four came from the Regiment. From the commencement Mr. Chillingworth's "Bint II" nominated, and ridden by Mr. Cripps, together with "Sherry" and "Penny," made the running. Half-way round "Sherry" fell, but eventually finished fourth.

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GREENJACKET CRICKET, 1925

By Major A. A. Tod.

The past season, though fairly successful in itself, could not compare with those of 1923 and 1924. During the two latter we only suffered three defeats, whereas in 1925 we were beaten five times. The number of wins, too, showed a falling off, but this may be partially accounted for by a smaller programme and more drawn matches. The reasons for decreased success are easily arrived at and may be summed up in the fact that generally speaking we did not have such good sides. Shawe and Foljambe did not play at all; Campbell and McGaw were posted to India; Jameson and Earle only played once each, and Ferrand did not recover sufficiently from an operation for appendicitis to allow him to play at all. In addition to this no young officers who have joined recently excel as cricketers. However, all things considered, one record of five wins, five defeats and five drawn games cannot be considered a bad performance. In nearly every case we played against good sides, and with a few exceptions the Greenjackets put up a creditable performance. Curiously enough, when we did fail it was due to a breakdown in the batting. We usually managed to get our opponents out for a reasonable total, which was remarkable in a season when bowlers' wickets were the exception rather than the rule. In fact it was not until the final match of the week against the I Z. that any side scored 300 against us. As regards the batting, there were many good individual performances, but it often happened that run-getting was confined to two or three members of the side, while the remainder did little to increase the score.

The season opened with the match against the Royal Military College Cadets, and proved as exciting as one could wish. Our opponents were a good side and contained several cricketers who had earned big reputations at school,

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while the Greenjackets team could only be described as moderate. The cadets batted first on a good wicket and scored 166. No bowler in particular was responsible for their dismissal, as no one obtained more than two wickets, but the fielding was good and the bowling never slack. Mainly owing to Williams and T. N. F. Wilson we made a good start and had 120 on the board with only four men out, but then wickets fell fast and eventually 6 runs were wanted when Stafford joined Bridgeman for the last wicket. Amidst great excitement the match became a tie and Bridgeman ran an extremely daring leg-bye, giving us the victory by one wicket.

The next match was against the R.M.C. Staff. We again lost the toss, but got them out for 170, quite a good performance. However, our batting was feeble and some pretty moderate bowling dismissed us for 145—not a creditable performance.

The Household Brigade at Lords were our next opponents and, as usual, we had a delightful game against the Guardsmen, though a trifle one-sided. We batted first on a perfect wicket and made a pretty good start, but nothing exceptional, as the fifth wicket fell at 150. From that moment the aspect of the game changed ; Barber and Sloggett hit the bowling mercilessly, and their innings of 103 not out and 88 represented some extremely brisk batting. Eventually we declared our innings closed with 410 for nine wickets. Graham and Jameson proved too good for our opponents, of whom only Hope in particular and Hughes showed to any advantage, and they were dismissed for 122, a very poor score on such a wicket. Following on the Guardsmen did even worse and were all out for 102, Jameson again proving too much for them.

We would like to take the opportunity of recording our appreciation of the kindness and hospitality accorded us by the M.C.C., which goes to make this one of our most enjoyable fixtures.

In the following match we had a good game against the Trojans, who were a great deal stronger than usual. They batted first and made 148, chiefly owing to Hill, who seems to have a liking for Greenjacket bowling and always makes runs against us. We started badly and none of our bats-

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men could get runs until Gore came in with the score at 78 for seven, and laid about him in great style. Meanwhile Mowbray Buller kept his end up and the pair added 68 before Buller was run out. By this time it was too late to send in another batsman and so the match was drawn, leaving us 9 to win with two wickets to fall. Gore's 64 not out was an admirable innings.

As usual, the Old Wykehamists brought a good side and we did well to get them out for 162 on a slow and easy wicket. Rockley Wilson was mainly responsible with five for 25. Claude Ashton for our opponents hit beautifully for 61. Again our batting failed, though we had a strong side on paper, and eight wickets were down for 68. Dudley Trench came in at the fall of the seventh wicket and tried hard to retrieve the situation, but no one managed to stay with him for any length of time, and eventually we were all out for 129, thus losing by 33 runs. Trench showed good form in his 43 not out.

Our next fixture, a new one, was against Mr. H. Martineau's XI. This was reminiscent of pre-war country house cricket; Mr. Martineau put up nearly the whole of both XI's and the game was played on his private ground at Holyport, near Maidenhead. The weather was perfect, the cricket very keen, and Mr. Martineau's hospitality unending. We batted first on a good wicket and only managed to get 159. Gull got 52 and Sarel 33, otherwise the batting was quite undistinguished. Our opponents did slightly better, getting 214, mainly owing to a brisk 85 by Hermon. Going in again we gave a good display and were eventually able to declare with 266 for four wickets. Tod 77, Gull 74, Trend 39 not out, and Sarel 35 were the chief scorers. They had 212 to win and made 166 for seven wickets before time was called. A most pleasant match, and we all hope it will be repeated next year.

The Navy were our next guests at St. Cross. They had not such a good side as usual, but all the same had several capable batsmen. We won the toss and batted on an excellent wicket; runs were not scored very fast, but, having got 308 for seven wickets, we declared. Most people got a few runs, Tod 79 and Sloggett 50 being the most successful. After a moderate start the sailors did pretty

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well and eventually scored 250 all out, thanks mainly to Evans-Thomas, 66, and Cornwallis, 47. With a comfortable lead of 53 we started our second innings with Skinner and Mowbray Buller, who lost no time in getting set and soon rattled up 109 between them. Eventually we declared with 142 for four wickets, of which Skinner made 66 and Mowbray Buller 44. There was little chance of finishing the match unless the sailors scored at an amazing pace. As it was they made a good effort and got 141 without loss, Sparks and Hunt both showing excellent form, but the bowling never became really loose, so scoring was kept down to a reasonable rate.

Our next match against the Aldershot Command was something in the nature of a disaster. We had a weak side with no bowling to speak of, while the Command had nearly all their stars available. We batted first on a perfect wicket and made 174, a poor score, but only Sloggett, Darell and Trench could do much against some good bowling by Pank. The Command, against our weak bowling, naturally exceeded this score, but not by so much as might have been expected. They made 298; the batting at times was woefully slow considering the conditions. On going in again we put up a very poor show, being outed for 90; Sloggett, who made 41, alone succeeded in playing Pank, who again bowled very well. A disastrous match in which we suffered defeat by an innings and 34 runs.

Our next match was against the Highland Brigade. Everyone enjoys this fixture and we were delighted to see the Highlanders at St. Cross another year. We won the toss on a perfect wicket and for some reason only made 163 against some moderate bowling. Of this Gull got 45, so the rest of the side didn't excel. The Highlanders found Gore too much and only scored 67. Going in again we did far better and were able to declare with 238 for six wickets. Gull was again the most successful batsman and made 84. Curiously enough the Highlanders made exactly the same score in their second innings—67. Gore's analysis for the match was twelve wickets for 35.

Our next match was against the Staff College, who had a good side and a most successful season. They won the toss and batted first. We began well and got half the side

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out cheaply, but then Scolie came in and by daring, if not too sound, batting scored a century. Eventually their total came to 250, most disappointing from our point of view. It was a very cold day and the light extremely bad, so we had a formidable task. We started pretty well and looked to have a good chance of winning, but then wickets began to fall too quickly and with the exception of Gore, who made an excellent 60, no one did much after the first few. We only made 185, so were beaten by 65 runs—a better performance than it appeared on paper, as we had to bat in the dark and the Staff College were an undoubtedly strong side.

A few days later we met with another reverse, and on this occasion a crushing one. Our opponents were the United Services, Portsmouth. They were not a good side, but unfortunately ours was a very bad one. The wicket was excellent and we had the bad luck to lose the toss. After a bad start they made 202, not a really formidable total on such a wicket. However our batsmen were far from being equal to the occasion and were outed for 63 ! This was mainly due to the bowling of Gleddon, the U.S. ground professional, whose in-swingers proved most deadly. Following on we began well and actually had 100 up with only two men out, but this was too good to last, and the total only amounted to 135. An innings defeat by an indifferent side.

We had to journey to Tidworth for our next match and, as the writer did not do so, he knows little or nothing of the details. It appears that a moderately interesting match was drawn and that Darell and T. N. F. Wilson distinguished themselves with the bat.

The final match before the Week was against the School, and, as usual, we had an excellent game. The boys going in first only managed to compile the very moderate total of 130. The wicket was excellent and they ought to have made many more. We had a good side and it looked a "sitter" for us, but things did not go well. In other words, we batted badly and the boys bowled very well. The outlook was black when our eighth wicket fell at 108, but we scrambled out by one wicket. This was entirely due to Altham who, out of a total of 121 actually from the

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bat, scored 79 not out. The extent of his effort may be realised when it is known that the next highest score was 9.

We entered upon the Week with a certain amount of misgiving. In the first match our side was capable of improvement, and for the last we were going to be without Gore and Williams. The two latter had been "warned" for the Army *v.* Navy Match, which began on the Saturday of the Week. Unavailing protestations were made to the Army authorities, who said that Army cricket came before Regimental cricket and even refused to listen to the idea of one playing in each match. As it turned out the Week was a great success. The Free Foresters were beaten comfortably, and the R.B. beat the 60th by 149 runs and a high-scoring match against I Z. was drawn. In the latter game Gore's bowling would have made all the difference, as we failed to out our opponents for a reasonable total in spite of Rockley Wilson's fine work. In addition to the above the weather was ideal, the attendance large and, as usual, all Leonard Russell's arrangements went like clockwork. The Free Foresters won the toss and batted first on a perfect wicket. They had a good batting side, but the Greenjacket bowling and fielding reached a high standard, with the result that seven wickets fell for 111. However, the tail laid about them to good effect and the total was brought up to 206. Our batting display was pretty level and we scored 251, Altham (55) and Gore (67) both playing fine cricket for their runs. Going in again the Foresters put up rather a moderate show and were out for 120. Our bowling and fielding was again very good and no doubt runs were hard to get, but a side of their strength should have scored more than 120. This left us 76 to win, which we had no difficulty in making for the loss of one wicket. Williams made a hard-hitting 43 not out.

The R.B. won the toss against the 60th and batted first on a wicket which a hot sun after a heavy dew caused to play trickily for an hour or so. Williams was the only one who competed with the difficulties and made an admirable 66. Graham 31, and Turner 18, were the only others who contributed double figures towards a total of 169. Luckily for us Gore and Graham bowled really well, so the 60th only got 103. Bonham-Carter 33, and Mowbray Buller 21

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were the chief contributors. Having a useful lead of 66 the R.B. did rather better at the second venture and totalled 215. Tod, 77 not out, Massy Beresford 42, and Prideaux-Brune 29, did most of the scoring. The 60th had 282 to win and not much chance of getting it except by very rapid scoring. As it turned out the R.B. bowling was never loose, so fast scoring was rendered very difficult, and the 60th were all out for 132, leaving us winners by 149, twenty minutes before time.

General Harington brought down a pretty useful I Z. side, though rather short of bowling. The wicket was perfect and General Harington did well for his side by winning the toss. The I Z. occupied the wickets for nearly the whole day and scored 332—the first and only score of 300 or over against the Greenjackets during the season. Colonel Johnston, A. E. L. Hill and Majendie all got over 70 and played well in their different styles, while Lomax hit very hard in the latter stages of the innings ; the catch, one-handed in the out-field, by which Cyril Wilson dismissed him was as good as one could see. Rockley Wilson had a great deal of work to do and his bowling was a model of steadiness. Seven wickets for 45 in 29 overs speaks for itself. We had half an hour's batting the same evening and lost two wickets for 38. Next morning we soon lost another wicket, but on Altham's arrival things brightened up. He and Tod added 207 before lunch in about ninety minutes. Altham made 123—a superb innings. Tod was out soon after and had the satisfaction of making 100. Gull, 50, and Barker, 39, hit merrily and we totalled 436, made at the rate of 100 runs an hour. Going in 104 behind the I Z. soon lost Colonel Johnston, but Hill and Llewellyn, and afterwards Majendie, made the match a certain draw. Hill got 96, another fine innings ; it was bad luck to miss his century.

So ended a most successful Week. It should be stated that the wickets throughout were perfect, and Tom Freemantle deserves all credit for their preparation.

We should have had two matches after the Week, but that against the Eton Ramblers had to be scratched as it was the same day as the unveiling of the Rifle Brigade War Memorial.

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The match against the Harrow Wanderers was played in dull and very enervating weather and no doubt the quality of the cricket suffered. Our opponents batted first and, having scored 270 for eight by rather tedious cricket, declared. Maquay 72, Parsons 49, Anson 42, were the chief scorers. Chiefly by means of Altham, 85, and Gull, 48, we managed to get 244. There was little time left to play and the Harrow Wanderers' second innings could scarcely be called serious. They actually scored 107 for seven wickets.

Below will be seen (1) the scores during Greenjacket Week, (2) batting and bowling averages of those who played most frequently, (3) scores of 50 and upwards obtained for the Greenjackets, (4) good bowling performances.

THE GREENJACKETS *v.* FREE FORESTERS.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JULY 13TH AND 14TH.

FREE FORESTERS.—1ST INNINGS.

A. J. Holmes, b Gore	10
M. W. Payne, c Graham, b Tod	26
Major Osborne, b Gore	15
Capt. Wood, c Sloggett, b C. J. Wilson	3
A. T. Sharp, lbw, b Graham	34
K. J. Seth Smith, b Gore	0
H. C. McDonell, b Gore	9
F. J. Pryce-Jenkin, b E. R. Wilson	27
A. H. Fyffe, c C. J. Wilson, b E. R. Wilson	36
W. Pepper, c Williams, b E. R. Wilson	29
O. W. Nicholson, not out	3
Extras—9 byes, 3 leg byes, 1 wide, 1 no ball ...	14
	206

2ND INNINGS.

A. J. Holmes, b Tod	33
M. W. Payne, c Bonham-Carter, b Gore	9
Major Osborne, c Williams, b Tod	11
Capt. Wood, b Gore	1
A. T. Sharp, b Gore	2
K. J. Seth Smith, c Tod, b E. R. Wilson	24
H. C. McDonell, lbw, b E. R. Wilson	18
F. J. Pryce-Jenkin, c Tod, b E. R. Wilson	2
A. H. Fyffe, not out	7
W. Pepper, c Bonham-Carter, b Tod	1
O. W. Nicholson, c Bonham-Carter, b E. R. Wilson ...	1
Extras	11
	120

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THE GREENJACKETS.—1ST INNINGS.

Capt. E. S. B. Williams (R.B.), st Nicholson, b Mc Donell	12
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson (K.R.R.C.), st Nicholson, b Mc Donell	20
Major H. S. Altham (late K.R.R.C.), c Wood, b Mc Donell	55
Capt. Sir R. Gull (late R.B.), c Holmes, b Fyffe	6
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter (K.R.R.C.), c Holmes, b Mc Donell	27
Capt. E. R. Wilson (late R.B.), c Wood, b Osborne ...	19
A. C. Gore (R.B.), c Payne, b Osborne	67
Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett (late R.B.), c Mc Donell, b Pryce-Jenkin	8
Major A. A. Tod (R.B.), c Nicholson, b Pryce-Jenkin ...	0
C. J. Wilson (K.R.R.C.), not out	14
Capt. O. B. Graham (R.B.), b Pryce-Jenkin	4
Extras	19
	251

2ND INNINGS.

Capt. E. S. B. Williams (R.B.), not out	43
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson (K.R.R.C.), c and b Mc Donell ...	10
Major H. S. Altham (late K.R.R.C.)	
Capt. Sir R. Gull (late R.B.)	
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter (K.R.R.C.)	
Capt. E. R. Wilson (late R.B.)	did not bat.
A. C. Gore (R.B.)	
Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett (late R.B.)	
Major A. A. Tod (R.B.)	
C. J. Wilson (K.R.R.C.), not out	19
Capt. O. B. Graham (R.B.), did not bat.	
Extras	7
(1 wicket) ...	79

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS *v.* THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 15TH AND 16TH.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.—1ST INNINGS.

Capt. E. S. B. Williams, c White, b Stafford	66
Major T. R. Eastwood, b White	5
Major A. A. Tod, b Skinner	0
A. C. Gore, c Buller, b White	8
V. B. Turner, c Bonham-Carter, b Oxley	18
Capt. O. B. Graham, b Skinner	31
E. N. Clarke, c Prentice, b Skinner	9
Capt. T. Fairfax Ross, b T. N. F. Wilson	8
Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune, run out	6
W. P. S. Curtis, b Skinner	0
Capt. T. H. Massy-Beresford, not out	4
Extras	19
	169

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2ND INNINGS.

Capt. E. S. B. Williams, b Skinner...	2
Major T. R. Eastwood, b Skinner	0
Major A. A. Tod, not out	77
A. C. Gore, c and b C. J. Wilson	19
V. B. Turner, c Buller, b Skinner	4
Capt. O. B. Graham, b Skinner	17
E. N. Clarke, b Skinner	0
Capt. T. Fairfax Ross, b Stafford	0
Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune, c White, b Stafford ...	29
W. P. S. Curtis, b Stafford	5
Capt. T. H. Massy-Beresford, b C. J. Wilson	42
Extras	20
	215

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.—1ST INNINGS.

Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, c Williams, b Gore	7
Capt. M. L. Buller, b Graham	21
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, c Williams, b Tod	33
C. J. Wilson, st Williams, b Graham	8
Hon. D. O. Trench, not out	16
Capt. J. E. M. Skinner, st Williams, b Graham	6
R. G. R. Oxley, c Williams, b Graham	1
C. A. White, b Gore	0
Major R. H. Woods, b Gore...	4
B. B. H. Stafford, b Gore	0
Rfn. Prentice, b Gore	2
Extras	5
	103

2ND INNINGS.

Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, c Tod, b Gore	18
Capt. M. L. Buller, b Gore	1
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, c Clarke, b Graham ...	5
C. J. Wilson, c Curtis, b Tod	12
Hon. D. O. Trench, lbw, b Graham	27
Capt. J. E. M. Skinner, c Turner, b Gore	22
R. G. R. Oxley, c and b Tod	7
C. A. White, b Gore	1
Major R. H. Woods, not out	21
B. B. H. Stafford, c Fairfax Ross, b Tod	5
Rfn. Prentice, lbw, b Tod	8
Extras	5
	132

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I ZINGARI *v.* THE GREENJACKETS.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JULY 17TH AND 18TH.

I ZINGARI.—1ST INNINGS.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Johnston, run out	78
A. E. L. Hill, c Skinner, b E. R. Wilson	73
E. M. D. Llewelyn, c Altham, b Graham	19
Major V. H. Majendie, c C. J. Wilson, b E. R. Wilson ...	73
J. P. Dewhurst, b Graham	3
Lieut. C. M. Evans-Thomas, b E. R. Wilson	1
Capt. Wood, c Graham, b E. R. Wilson	18
Capt. Trappes Lomax, c C. J. Wilson, b E. R. Wilson ...	35
Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. H. Harington, st Barber, b E. R. Wilson	4
Col. C. Heseltine, c C. J. Wilson, b E. R. Wilson	10
Gen. Sir R. B. Stephens, not out	2
Extras	16
	332

2ND INNINGS.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Johnston, b E. R. Wilson	0
A. E. L. Hill, c T. N. Wilson, b C. J. Wilson	96
E. M. D. Llewelyn, c Skinner, b E. R. Wilson	25
Major V. H. Majendie, not out	49
J. P. Dewhurst, Lieut. C. M. Evans-Thomas, Capt. Wood } did not bat.	
Capt. Trappes Lomax, not out	3
Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. H. Harington, Col. C. Heseltine, Gen. Sir R. B. Stephens } did not bat.	
Extras	9
(3 wkts.) ...	182

THE GREENJACKETS.

Major A. A. Tod (R.B.), c and b Hill	100
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson (K.R.R.C.), c Majendie, b Dewhurst	0
Major H. S. Altham (late K.R.R.C.), c and b Hill ...	123
Lieut.-Col. W. D. Barber (late K.R.R.C.), c Johnston, b Evans-Thomas	39
Capt. Sir R. Gull (late R.B.), c Heseltine, b Dewhurst ...	50
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter (K.R.R.C.), b Evans-Thomas	12
Capt. E. R. Wilson (late R.B.), not out	30
C. J. Wilson (K.R.R.C.), c Majendie, b Hill	17
Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett (late R.B.), c Majendie, b Evans-Thomas	2
Capt. O. B. Graham (R.B.), c Evans-Thomas, b Dewhurst	0
Capt. J. E. M. Skinner (K.R.R.C.), c Majendie, b Heseltine	14
Extras	49
	486

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BATTING.

	Innings	Runs	Highest Score	Times not out	Average
Major H. S. Altham ...	5	347	123	1	86.7
Capt. E. S. B. Williams ...	8	276	66	1	39.4
A. C. Gore	7	233	67	1	38.8
Hon. D. O. Trench ...	8	182	43*	3	36.4
Capt. Sir R. C. Gull ...	12	435	84	–	36.2
Major A. A. Tod	20	548	100	1	28.7
Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett	11	278	88	1	27.8
Capt. J. E. M. Skinner ...	10	183	66	2	22.8
Lieut.-Col. H. F. Darell ...	11	197	66	1	19.7
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter	9	175	33	–	19.4
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson ...	23	387	50	1	17.5
Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn...	7	115	38	–	16.4
Capt. M. L. Buller ...	10	110	44	2	13.7
V. B. Turner	6	43	18	2	10.7
C. J. Wilson	12	106	19*	2	10.6

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

	Runs	Wickets	Average
A. C. Gore	319	31	10.2
Capt. T. O. Jameson	83	8	10.3
Capt. E. R. Wilson	224	21	10.6
B. B. H. Stafford	178	12	14.8
C. J. Wilson	245	14	17.5
Capt. O. B. Graham	435	23	18.09
Capt. J. E. M. Skinner	474	25	18.9
Major A. A. Tod	854	40	21.3
Lieut.-Col. H. F. Darell	312	13	24
Lieut.-Col. A. S. H. Sloggett ...	152	5	30.4
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson	381	9	42.3

SCORES OF 50 AND UPWARDS OBTAINED FOR THE GREENJACKETS.

Major H. S. Altham	123	v. I Zingari.
	85	v. Harrow Wanderers.
	*79	v. Winchester College.
	55	v. Free Foresters.
Capt. Sir R. Gull	84	v. Highland Brigade.
	74	v. H. Martineau's XI.
	52	v. H. Martineau's XI.
A. C. Gore	67	v. Free Foresters.
	*64	v. The Trojans.
	60	v. Staff College.
	50	v. I Zingari.
Major A. A. Tod	100	v. I Zingari.
	79	v. Royal Navy.
	*77	v. K.R.R.C.
	77	v. H. Martineau's XI.
Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett...	88	v. Household Brigade.
	50	v. Royal Navy.

* Signifies not out.

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Capt. E. S. B. Williams	...	66	*v.* K.R.R.C.
		61	*v.* Royal Military College.
Lieut.-Col. W. D. Barber	...	*103	*v.* Household Brigade.
Lieut.-Col. H. F. Darell	...	66	*v.* Tidworth Garrison.
Capt. J. E. M. Skinner	...	66	*v.* Royal Navy.
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson	...	50	*v.* Tidworth Garrison.

*Signifies not out.

GOOD BOWLING PERFORMANCES.

A. C. Gore	5	wickets for 15	runs	*v.* Highland Brigade.
	7	,, 20	,,	*v.* Highland Brigade.
	5	,, 39	,,	*v.* K.R.R.C.
Capt. E. R. Wilson ...	4	wickets for 22	runs	*v.* Free Foresters.
	7	,, 45	,,	*v.* I Zingari.
	5	,, 25	,,	*v.* Old Wykehamists.
Capt. O. B. Graham...	7	wickets for 55	runs	*v.* Household Brigade.
	4	,, 21	,,	*v.* H. Martineau's XI.
Capt. T. O. Jameson	5	wickets for 41	runs	*v.* Household Brigade.
B. H. Stafford ...	5	wickets for 46	runs	*v.* Tidworth Garrison.

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PICTURES OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE

By Major-General Astley Terry.

Of the several pictures intended to represent the scene at the death of General Wolfe on the plains of Abraham on September 13th, 1759, the only really reliable one is that executed by Edward Penny, Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy, and exhibited there in 1764.

It is known that only four persons were actually present and these are all shown in this picture—kneeling behind the General and supporting him in his arms is James Henderson, a Volunteer of the Louisbourg Grenadiers; while Hewitt, a Surgeon's Mate, of the 47th Regiment, is giving attention to the injury; Lieut. Henry Browne, of the 22nd Regiment and Louisbourg Grenadiers, is standing behind; and in the background can be seen Captain Samuel Holland, of the 60th, hurrying up to report the progress of the battle, but Wolfe was, alas! unconscious. This picture is now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

Representations of this scene by Romney in 1763, by James Barry in 1776, and others, whatever may be their artistic merits, are of no historical value.

Curiously enough, by far the best known and most popular painting of this unfortunate incident is the picture by Benjamin West, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1771. I use the word "curiously" because, though one of the most brilliant works of art in existence, it is probably the most glaring example of wholesale deception ever placed on a few feet of canvas!

In the first place, out of fifteen persons surrounding the General, only three were actually present, and of these the Louisbourg Grenadier is not a portrait of James Henderson. The other two are Lieut. Browne and Captain Holland. Hewitt, the Surgeon's Mate, who actually attended Wolfe, is completely ignored.*

* The name of this person is sometimes given as "Trent."

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Capt. S. Holland
(60th Royal American Regt.).

Lieut. Henry Browne.
Surgeon Mate Hewitt
(47th Regt.).

Volr. James Henderson
(Louisbourg Genadion).

DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.

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The sorry fact is that West offered to include in the group officers who were not present, in some instances demanding a fee of £100 for their acquiescence. There is no record that any officer accepted these terms, though suspicion must rest on some. There is, however, documentary evidence to show that Lieut. John Hale, of the 47th Regiment, refused them on the ground that he was not present. The Hon. James Murray, one of Wolfe's Brigadiers, declined to be included as he was with his own troops on a different part of the field.

The Hon. Robert Monckton, Wolfe's senior Brigadier, and Sir Wm. Howe, commanding the Light Infantry, may have been included on account of their position, and perhaps Simon Fraser, Master of Lovat, for the sake of his picturesque uniform. Colonel Barré, D.A.G., Lieut. Hervey Smith, A.D.C., and Colonel Williamson, R.A., were absent, probably conveying orders or seeking information as to the progress of the battle. There was no such officer as Colonel Napier with Wolfe's army, and Captain Debbieg—a recently appointed Engineer—was certainly not on the spot. To crown all, Dr. Robert Adair, who is represented attending to the General's wound, was never in any part of America in his life!!

There were no Indians with the British Army, and the figure introduced by West was copied bodily—rifle and all—from a picture of Niagara Falls by Henry Fuseli!

There can be no doubt that in our numerous histories, both of nations and of individuals, some of the most important events recorded have been wholly invented or grievously distorted through either dishonesty or ignorance; of the fame and of this treatment West's picture is a fair example. Nowadays, of course, such deception could not even be attempted, but at that time, when the public had little or no knowledge of the facts and there were no newspaper reporters to tell them the truth, they were easily gulled, and no fuss was made.

West's original picture now hangs in the National Gallery at Ottawa. A replica, which he painted for King George III is in Kensington Palace, and yet another done for the Monckton family is in Toronto.

ASTLEY TERRY, *Major-General.*

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BATTALION RECORDS

1st BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

January.—Sergt. Brownrigg, M.M., promoted W.O., Class 2, and appointed C.-S.-M. of C Company.

Major G. M. Atkinson, D.S.O., left the Battalion on posting to the 2nd Battalion.

Capt. E. W. F. De Salis, M.C., seconded for service with the King's African Rifles.

Lieut. the Hon. J. C. C. Jervis, M.C., posted to the Rifle Depot for a tour of duty.

Major F. L. Pardoe and Lieut. R. B. Littledale joined the Battalion.

Capt. J. F. Hare, C.-S.-M. I.M. Painting, M.M., and Rifleman Cann were selected to represent the Battalion at the Army Championship Rifle Meeting at Meerut.

On January 30th the Battalion heard with the deepest regret of the death of their Colonel Commandant, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell. A memorial service was held at West Ridge on February 1st. We all felt we had lost a true friend and a fine example of what a Rifleman should be.

February.—T.R.H. Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught visited the Battalion at work on February 7th.

R.-S.-M. Cooper joined the Battalion.

Colonel Commandant H. L. Knight carried out the Annual Inspection on the 11th.

Lieut. D. G. Buxton joined the Battalion.

March.—Rifleman R. Connigale died at Rawalpindi on March 1st from septic pneumonia. A draft of two N.C.O.'s and 43 Riflemen joined from the 2nd Battalion.

No. 6 Platoon B Company, commanded by Lieut. S. C. F. De Salis, won the District Platoon Competition. This is a tactical exercise on the Field Firing Range in which every Battalion in the Division is represented by a platoon selected at random by the Divisional Commander.

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The District Military Tournament took place on the 6th, 7th and 8th.

Capt. E. F. Campbell, Lieut. J. W. S. Maclure and Lieut. J. H. T. C. Butler, M.B.E., joined the Battalion from the 2nd Battalion during the month.

2nd Lieuts. J. O. S. Donald and E. A. R. Garraway, I.A.U.L., were posted to the Battalion for a year's attachment.

The Battalion heard with the deepest regret of the death of His Excellency General Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in India.

A guard of one W.O. and 20 other ranks, under the command of Lieut. O. N. D. Sismey, was sent to Delhi to take part in the memorial ceremony. A second guard, under the command of Lieut. C. T. Mitford, was sent to escort the body from Delhi to Bombay. It was only a little more than a year ago that he had inspected the Battalion during his last visit to Rawalpindi.

April.—Rifleman W. H. Franklin was accidentally drowned whilst bathing near Bokra.

General Sir T. L. N. Morland was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 1st Battalion.

The Battalion moved to Gharial in two parties on 17th and 20th.

May.—A Company won the Inter-Company Challenge Shield for 1924–25.

Owing to a serious outbreak of cholera in Northern India and Kashmir everyone in the Battalion was inoculated, and careful precautions taken against infection.

Colonel Commandant H. L. Knight, commanding the District, visited the Battalion at training on 13th.

The Battalion heard with the deepest regret of the death of General Sir T. L. N. Morland, who had been so recently appointed Colonel Commandant of the Battalion. A memorial service was held in Gharial Church.

June.—The following message was sent to His Majesty The King on his birthday :—

"All ranks 1st Battalion send their respectful congratulations to His Majesty their Colonel-in-Chief on the anniversary of his birthday."

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The following gracious reply was received :—

"I heartily thank all ranks for their loyal message which I have received with pleasure."

Capt. H. C. H. Illingworth, M.C., joined the Battalion from England.

General G. McK. Franks, G.O.C.-in-C. Northern Command, inspected the Battalion at training on 23rd.

Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu Stuart-Wortley appointed Colonel Commandant of the Battalion.

Capt. G. H. F. Hayhurst-France rejoined from sick leave in England.

Lieut. J. W. W. Cripps proceeded to Calcutta to join the Staff of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

July.—A Gymkhana was held on the Gharial Flats on July 4th, an account of which appears elsewhere.

Corpl. F. Avery promoted Sergeant and appointed Bugle-Major.

A Meeting of the Grasshoppers Athletic Club was held on the Flats on the 9th and 11th.

A Novices' and Boys' Boxing Competition was held on the 6th, 7th and 8th. An account of this appears elsewhere.

L.-Corpl. A. Bloomfield awarded the Indian General Service Medal 1908 with clasp "Malabar 1921–22."

August.—The Annual Tournament for the Billiard Challenge Cup, presented by Capt. E. R. H. Herbert, was won by Rifleman Collen, H.Q. Wing. There were 84 entries. The Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded to C.-S.-M. I.M. Painting, M.M., C.-Q.-M.-S. Rogers and Sergt. W. Brooks.

A Machine-gun Training Camp was opened at Galera Gali. This Camp had to be closed down later in the month owing to an outbreak of cholera in the neighbouring villages.

September.—Capt. E. A. B. Miller, M.C., proceeded on leave to England prior to joining the Staff College, Camberley.

On September 9th a most successful Dog Show was held on the Flats. L.-Corpl. Mould's Airedale won a large number of prizes. There were quite a number of good-looking dogs bred in the Battalion, and it is hoped that

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this Show may do something to encourage breeding and produce a good stamp of dog.

A very successful Meeting of the Grasshoppers Athletic Club was held on September 10th and 11th.

The usual Delhi Day Greetings were exchanged with the Guides and 2nd Gurkhas.

On September 19th a second Gymkhana was held on the Flats.

The prize for the best Essay was awarded by the Commanding Officer to Sergt. G. Ashton in Class I and L.-Corpl. H. Fairbrace in Class II.

On September 30th "Flowers from the Flats" was produced by the Dramatic Club.

In the Final of the Platoon Tug-of-War No. 10 Platoon C Company beat No. 19 Platoon Y Company.

October.—R.-S.-M. W. Thomason retaken on strength of Battalion.

On October 7th B and D Companies left Gharial for Company Training at Abbottabad.

The Battalion moved to Victoria Barracks, Rawalpindi, on October 16th. This year the move was carried out by motor lorry for the first time.

A draft of 1 Corporal, 87 Riflemen and 3 Boys joined from the 2nd Battalion.

A draft of 3 Corporals and 52 Riflemen embarked on the "Neuralia" for the United Kingdom on October 30th.

November.—Capt. W. H. E. Gott, M.C., seconded for service with the Territorial Army.

Lieut. S. C. F. De Salis appointed Adjutant of the Depot.

2nd Lieut. H. P. E. Waters ceased to be attached to the Battalion on appointment to the Indian Army.

On November 2nd the Battalion moved into Camp at Hassan Abdal for Battalion Training.

A draft of 3 Corporals and 23 Riflemen embarked on the "City of Marseilles" for the United Kingdom on November 24th.

On November 26th, while we were in Camp, the Battalion heard with deepest regret of the death of the Queen Mother.

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December.—On December 4th the Battalion returned to Barracks. An account of the training and manœuvres carried out is given separately.

A draft of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 12 Riflemen embarked for the United Kingdom on the "Nevasa."

A most successful meeting of the Grasshoppers Club was held on December 17th and 19th.

Some of the usual Christmas festivities had to be curtailed this year owing to an unfortunate epidemic of whooping-cough among some of the children.

A draft of 42 Riflemen and 1 Boy joined from 2nd Battalion.

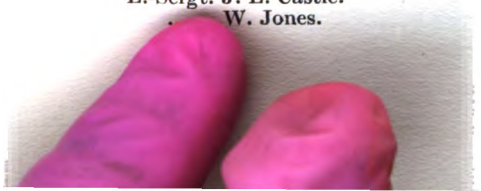
LIST OF OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, SERGEANTS AND LANCE-SERGEANTS SERVING WITH THE BATTALION ON 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

Battalion Headquarters.

Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Willan, C.M.G., D.S.O. Commanding Officer.
Major F. L. Pardoe, D.S.O. – – – Second in Command.
Lieut. G. W. E. J. Erskine – – – Adjutant.
Capt. H. Moulsher – – – – Quartermaster.
R.-S.-M. E. V. Cooper.
Bandmaster H. S. Dobinson.
R.-Q.-M.-S. H. Robinson.
Q.-M.-S. (O.-R.-S.) A. E. Griffiths.

Headquarter Wing.

Capt. G. F. H. Hayhurst-France, D.S.O., M.C.
Lieut. O. S. Owen.
„ P. R. G. Johnstone.
„ R. B. Littledale.
C.-S.-M. Instructor in Musketry T. H. Painting, M.M.
C.-Q.-M.-S. C. H. Rogers.
Sergt. C. J. Stevens.
„ F. Trendall – – – – – Pioneer-Sergeant.
„ D. Young.
„ W. H. Brooks – – – – Cook-Sergeant.
„ W. Westwood – – – – Band-Sergeant.
„ A. J. Ryall.
„ H. F. Hoad.
„ W. H. Waller – – – – Provost-Sergeant.
„ P. J. H. Goddard – – – Officers' Mess Sergeant.
„ F. E. Dracott – – – – Orderly Room Clerk.
„ F. Avery – – – – – Sergeant-Bugler.
L.-Sergt. J. L. Castle.
W. Jones.



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A Company.

Capt. L. A. N. Morris.
Lieut. D. G. Buxton.
„ C. T. Mitford.
C.-S.-M. H. A. Ellis, M.M.
C.-Q.-M.-S. T. W. Giles, M.M.
Sergt. J. W. French.
Sergt. A. Wadham.
„ G. Ashton.
„ C. Goodship.
„ H. J. Cosham, M.M.
L.-Sergt. H. V. Anscombe.

B Company.

Capt. H. C. E. Mauduit, M.C.
Lieut. T. L. Timpson.
„ D. R. C. Boileau.
2nd Lieut. E. A. R. Garraway, Unattached List, Indian Army.
C.-S.-M. S. T. Bentley, D.C.M.
C.-Q.-M.-S. H. J. Pullen.
Sergt. H. A. Swinney.
Sergt. S. Wilkinson.
„ E. C. Herridge, D.C.M.
„ F. W. Adams.
„ J. W. Reeman.
L.-Sergt. R. Beasley, M.M.
„ H. Warburton.
„ R. F. Bird.

C Company.

Capt. H. C. H. Illingworth, M.C.
Lieut. J. H. T. C. Butler, M.B.E.
„ G. E. R. C. Osborne.
„ C. J. Herbert-Stepney.
2nd Lieut. J. O. S. Donald, Unattached List, Indian Army.
C.-S.-M. E. R. J. Brownrigg, M.M.
C.-Q.-M.-S. J. H. Ramsay.
Sergt. F. E. Sears.
„ S. H. Johnson.
„ W. Ward.
„ T. McRae.
„ E. Taylor.
L.-Sergt. G. T. H. Parsons.
„ W. Spedding.
„ J. W. Topping.

D Company.

Capt. E. F. Campbell, D.S.O.
Lieut. C. H. Gurney.
C.-S.-M. G. Wilson.
„ H. Coe.
C.-Q.-M.-S. E. T. Chainey.
Sergt. J. A. G. Hemmings.
„ J. Leeming.
Sergt. J. W. Chittell, M.M.
„ T. W. Perkins.
L.-Sergt. H. B. Smith.
„ T. W. Archer.
„ C. S. Lawrence.
„ R. H. Keeling.

Officers on Strength but not Present.

Capt. E. R. H. Herbert – – Staff College, Quetta.
„ E. H. Barker, D.S.O., M.C. Leave ex India.
„ E. A. B. Miller, M.C. – *En route* Staff College, Camberley.
Lieut. J. W. S. Maclure – – Embarkation Duties, Bombay.
„ O. N. D. Sismey – – Leave ex India.
„ J. W. W. Cripps – – A.D.C. to the Governor of Bengal.

Courses.

Course	Distinguished		1st Class Instructors		2nd Class Instructors		Qualified		Totals	
	Officers	Other ranks	Officers	Other ranks	Officers	Other ranks	Officers	Other ranks	Officers	Other ranks
Rifle and Bayonet	1	2	1	2	–	4	–	5	2	13
Light Gun and Revolver	2	–	2	1	–	–	1	2	5	3
Combined Weapon	–	3	1	8	1	2	2	1	4	14
Vickers Gun	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	6	4
Physical Training	–	–	2	3	1	8	–	2	3	13
Education	2	1	1	–	–	1	1	6	4	8
Signalling	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	6	2

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NUMBER OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES IN POSSESSION OF N.C.O.'s AND RIFLEMEN ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

Company	1 Badge	2 Badges	3 Badges	4 Badges
H.Q. Wing	67	101	3	4
A Company	50	44	–	2
B ,, ...	58	36	2	–
C ,, ...	51	37	2	–
D ,, ...	49	52	2	2
Totals	275	270	9	8

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES OF EDUCATION HELD BY W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s AND RIFLEMEN ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

Company	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
H.Q. Wing	18	136	56
A Company	5	65	61
B ,, ...	3	65	48
C ,, ...	6	67	60
D ,, ...	5	74	49
Totals	37	407	274

NUMBER OF MEDALS IN POSSESSION OF W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s AND RIFLEMEN ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

Company	1 Medal	2 Medals	3 Medals	4 Medals	5 Medals
H.Q. Wing	–	13	20	4	2
A Company	–	10	9	7	1
B ,, ...	1	7	14	4	–
C ,, ...	1	5	17	3	–
D ,, ...	–	9	13	2	2
Totals ...	2	44	73	20	5

BRIGADE AND BATTALION TRAINING

This year the Battalion was in Camp at Hassan Abdal from November 2nd to 15th. B and D Companies, who had gone to Abbottabad direct from Gharial, had moved to Hassan Abdal on October 21st, and were already in camp there when the remainder of the Battalion arrived. Hassan Abdal is two marches from Rawalpindi; we had intended to make the first march to Nicholson's monument, but we found at the last moment that the water supply had broken down and were compelled to make use of the less pleasant camping ground at Sang Jani. The first three days were wet and cold, but after that, and during the rest of our time out training, we were remarkably fortunate in having such good weather. There was a stream running near by the camp and this added greatly to the

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recreations available after parade hours. There were some fish to be had in this stream, but the competition for them became less marked when it was known that a tax of Rs. 5 was levied on each angler. There was nothing of particular interest to record during our stay at Hassan Abdal, although we did carry away with us some important lessons. Firstly, " he who gives the signal to deploy from the centre when mounted incurs grave danger "; secondly, " ascertain the depth of a stream and the number of qualified swimmers before attempting amphibious manœuvres "; thirdly, " time spent in keeping your boots dry is seldom wasted."

We left Hassan Abdal on November 14th for Brigade Training at Dari, where we arrived on November 15th. Ten days were spent here, where we were gradually introduced to the horrors of war that were to come. It was a great pleasure to meet again our friends in the 5th and 6th Gurkhas, who make up the rest of the 11th I. Infantry Brigade. A good many hard days' training were carried out and everyone acquitted themselves with credit. On November 25th we moved to Haripur, which was the Brigade concentration area for the Northern Command Manœuvres.

Manœuvres.

The Northern Command Manœuvres were to test the working of a new organization for the Divisional Train, and everyone was prepared for four days' starvation. However, as it worked out we were remarkably well fed. The balloon went up at 6 p.m. on the 26th. At this hour the War Lords of Rawalpindi and Peshawar were let loose. There is one main road (the Grand Trunk) running from Rawalpindi to Peshawar, and between these two places the road crosses two large rivers—the Haro nearest to Rawalpindi and the Indus nearest to Peshawar. The battle would be on, or between, these two river crossings. When war was declared the 11th Brigade were 21 miles north of the Grand Trunk road at Haripur. On the first night we marched 19 miles and remained concealed in a copse the remainder of the night and the next day. The march was a comfortable one, and we got to our destination without difficulty, although the transport was troublesome to sort out in the dark.

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On the evening of the 27th the Brigade was ordered to march to the 208th mile stone (a mile on the Peshawar side of the Haro crossing). This was a march of 17 miles and very similar to the first night's march. We bivouacked in some water-worn country where we remained during the next day. That evening (28th) the Brigade were ordered to make a night march across country in order to take up a position on the enemy's left flank and crumple him up the next day. We started at 5.30 p.m. and our destination was the village of Kamelpur, approximately 23 miles. The first 17 miles were comparatively easy going and lay along a fairly good country track; hereafter we had to leave the track and place our trust in a guide for the remaining 6 miles. We arrived at Kamelpur at about 1.30 a.m., where we found distinct signs of the enemy's cavalry. They did not leave us in peace very long, and shortly afterwards we were charged in the moonlight by the 5/6th D.G.'s. Quite a nice little scrap followed, the outcome of which was that both sides were separated by the umpires and an interval of three-quarters of an hour given before operations were allowed to be resumed. At 3 a.m. we again made for Kamelpur and this time found little opposition and got well beyond the village. By this time we had joined up with the 6th Gurkhas on our left, and knew where the 5th Gurkhas were on our right. It was decided to make for another village about three miles beyond Kamelpur and the advance was continued accordingly. There was no guide to help us on this occasion and we fetched up half a mile south of the village we were making for; this was lucky, as we afterwards discovered that the enemy's cavalry Brigade were in this village. But almost at once we were involved in a bloodthirsty encounter with the C.I.H. and spare squadrons of other Regiments from every direction. At 5.30 a.m. we were told we were out of action until dawn. There was very little time until dawn, and moreover it was far too cold to have much rest. The sun was never more welcome than it was on that morning. Since 5.30 p.m. the evening before we had covered 28 miles, of which 25 miles was across country or country tracks. This in full marching order was good going, but we still had a strenuous day in front of us. At 2 p.m. we had

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The men have done well! Tell them I said so! ...
The Air Force ... The Cavalry ..... My arrangements are wonderful!
The situation is intensely interesting! ... Let them go on another day! ...
STAND TO ARMS
All telephone lines are DIS ---
BLUE
The End of A Perfect Day
Manoeuvres 1925

THE END OF A PERFECT DAY—MANŒUVRES, 1925.

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orders to make for the Grand Trunk road in order to take the enemy's infantry in rear—by this time the cavalry had vanished. This last operation was not the success that it might have been, as the enemy's infantry had gone back before we could reach them and the only effect of our attack was to impede the rest of the Division, who were following the enemy up the Grand Trunk road, and whose line of advance was at right angles to ours. By 6 p.m. both Divisions were at close grips and rapidly getting out of the control of the umpires. The "Stand Fast" was sounded, and later in the evening we marched to our dispersal camp at Hatti. There we remained two days and then had three very dusty marches back to Rawalpindi. During the four days' manœuvres we had covered approximately 78 miles in full marching order, nobody fell out, and we never missed a meal or had to fall back on our emergency rations.

BATTALION CRICKET

The Battalion entered a team this year for the Jamasjee Cup, open to all units in the Northern Command, and decided in the first place by Districts. We were successful in being winners for the Rawalpindi District.

This success was won in four very good days cricket (March 19th–22nd), against two sides, both of which had far better reputations than ours. On the first two days we beat the Gymkhana, consisting of all the talent from Rawalpindi Club, by 173 runs, and then proceeded to beat the 2nd Battalion The Sherwood Foresters, who had won the Jamasjee Cup in 1924, by 70 runs.

Buxton was given the task of choosing and captaining the team.

There had been no Battalion XI since Quetta, so there was very little "form" to go by. Fortunately everyone came off and thoroughly justified his place. We had two really decent bowlers in Erskine and Gurney, who bowled consistently well all through and never got flurried. Cripps and Trowbridge were the only other bowlers called on and could both be relied on to break up a partnership.

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All the side made runs at one time or another. Sismey was the most consistent scorer, and his 77 in our 2nd innings against the Foresters was an invaluable effort.

Corpl. Allen and L.-Corpl. Fuller, who both used to play for the Battalion in Ireland, batted very well with great confidence. Owen kept wicket and took every chance he was offered. Sergt. Waller, a new arrival from the 2nd Battalion, shaped well.

We won the toss against the Gymkhana and went in to bat. It was a lively innings. Runs came fast and several catches were missed, but Major Inskip was bowling very well (he got six for 39), and we were all out for 129 in little over an hour. Fuller's not out 36 was a capital knock and consisted chiefly of boundary hits.

Much to our surprise we found that the Gymkhana batsmen did not at all like our bowling. We had a little difficulty in getting out the first five (they were 102 for four), but after that they shewed very poor form and their total was only three ahead of ours.

Our fielding was excellent, as it was all through both matches. We went in to bat again after tea.

In two hours we knocked up 270 for nine and completely demoralised the bowlers. Corpl. Allen hit up 52 in about half an hour.

The best stand was between Fuller and Gurney, who put on 84 for the ninth wicket. Altogether a very fine performance.

Next day we got them out again for 101, Erskine getting five for 32, thus winning by 173 runs.

We started the match against the Sherwood Foresters on Saturday, March 21st, after lunch. They won the toss and put us in, a fatal thing to do as it afterwards turned out. Cousens and Stringfellow both kept a remarkable length against us and were very hard to score off. We got out chiefly by getting impatient and taking unnecessary risks, and only scraped up 106, fortunately, though, this was quite sufficient, as Gurney was bowling on the top of his form and we got them out after tea for 72, a valuable 34 runs ahead on 1st innings. Gurney got six for 25.

The 2nd innings was decided on Sunday. It was a very hot day and none of the bowlers were quite up to

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their usual form. Much higher scoring resulted. Sismey and Erskine were our batting heroes and put on 94 for the sixth wicket, a stand which really determined the result of the match. We left them 239 to win.

We started off by putting three wickets down very cheaply, but then Bleck and Yeldham got together, playing very good cricket, and we began to feel a little nervous. However, a good catch by Littledale at square leg off Trowbridge saw the last of Bleck, and Yeldham soon followed. The remainder were soon dismissed and we had won a very good match by 70 runs.

Our next opponents were the Essex Regiment, who were the winners of the Lahore District. We won the toss and batted first. We were all dismissed for the poor score of 89, but the Essex Regiment were only a little more successful, and they were all out for 104, Gurney taking five for 68 and Erskine four for 30. In the 2nd innings we did much better. Campbell made a very lively 56 and Mauduit 46. We were all out for 191, thus leaving the Essex Regiment 177 to get to win. This proved to be too much for them and they were all out for 90. Gurney was bowling very well and took five for 56. The three first batsmen, who had given some trouble in the 1st innings, fell to Erskine, who took three for 18.

1ST BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS *v.* THE RAWALPINDI GYMKHANA.

MARCH 19TH AND 20TH.

1ST BATTALION K.R.R.C.—1ST INNINGS.

Lieut. D. G. Buxton, b Inskip	5
Lieut. O. N. D. Sismey, hit wicket, b Holland	10
Corpl. Allen, b Inskip	3
Lieut. J. W. W. Cripps, b Holland	19
Lieut. R. B. Littledale, c Kay, b Inskip	19
Sergt. Waller, lbw, b Inskip...	0
Lieut. G. W. E. J. Erskine, c Browne, b Inskip	21
L.-Corpl. Fuller, run out	36
Lieut. C. H. Gurney, b Inskip	0
Rfn. Trowbridge, c McLeod, b Brittain-Jones	4
Lieut. O. S. Owen, run out	2
Extras	10
	129

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2ND INNINGS.

Lieut. D. G. Buxton, b Holland	3
Lieut. O. N. D. Sismey, b Clarke	34
Corpl. Allen, b Holland	52
Lieut. J. W. W. Cripps, b Clarke	21
Lieut. R. B. Littledale, lbw, b Holland	15
Sergt. Waller, b Holland	18
Lieut. G. W. E. J. Erskine, run out	6
L.-Corpl. Fuller, not out	47
Lieut. C. H. Gurney, b Clarke	30
Rfn. Trowbridge, b Inskip	10
Lieut. O. S. Owen, b Clarke	2
Extras	39
	277

GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

Major R. H. Clarke, lbw, b Cripps	48
Lieut. W. P. Nichol, b Erskine	5
Major T. McLeod, b Gurney	9
Lieut. J. Brittain-Jones, b Erskine...	3
Lieut. H. S. Kay, b Trowbridge	23
Major R. D. Inskip, c Trowbridge, b Cripps	11
P. S. Gosling, b Trowbridge	0
R. A. Holland, not out	3
Lieut. J. F. R. Forman, st Owen, b Cripps	0
Lieut. G. D. Graham-Brown, b Trowbridge	8
Capt. E. M. Koch, b Cripps	0
Extras	22
	132

2ND INNINGS.

Major R. H. Clarke, c Sismey, b Erskine	0
Lieut. W. P. Nichol, c Sismey, b Erskine	3
Major T. McLeod, b Gurney	23
Lieut. J. Brittain-Jones, c Fuller, b Trowbridge	42
Lieut. H. S. Kay, run out	1
Major R. D. Inskip, c Owen, b Erskine	0
P. S. Gosling, not out	4
R. A. Holland, c and b Gurney	1
Lieut. J. F. R. Forman, b Erskine	9
Lieut. G. D. Graham-Brown, lbw, b Erskine	8
Capt. E. M. Koch, run out	2
Extras	8
	101

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1ST BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS *v.* 2ND BATTALION THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

MARCH 21ST AND 22ND.

1ST BATTALION K.R.R.C.—1ST INNINGS.

Lieut. O. N. D. Sismey, b Strongfellow	11
Lieut. R. B. Littledale, lbw, b Strongfellow	1
Lieut. J. W. W. Cripps, c Yeldham, b Cousens	10
Corpl. Allen, b Cousens	10
Lieut. G. W. E. J. Erskine, c Yeldham, b Cousens ...	3
L.-Corpl. Fuller, lbw, b Strongfellow	6
Lieut. D. G. Buxton, b Cousens	23
Lieut. O. S. Owen, b Cousens	4
Lieut. C. H. Gurney, not out	22
Lieut. C. T. Mitford, b Strongfellow	0
Rfn. Trowbridge, c Lang, b Strongfellow	7
Extras	9
	106

2ND INNINGS.

Lieut. O. N. D. Sismey, st Yeldham, b Cousens	77
Lieut. R. B. Littledale, c and b Strongfellow	25
Lieut. J. W. W. Cripps, c Storer, b Cousens	7
Corpl. Allen, hit wicket, b Strongfellow	0
Lieut. G. W. E. J. Erskine, b Storer	52
L.-Corpl. Fuller, b Cousens	17
Lieut. D. G. Buxton, c Strongfellow, b Cousens	6
Lieut. O. S. Owen, c and b Cousens	9
Lieut. C. H. Gurney, c Storer, b Cousens	3
Lieut. C. T. Mitford, not out	0
Rfn. Trowbridge, b Cousens...	2
Extras	6
	204

2ND BATTALION THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

1ST INNINGS.

Lieut. R. E. H. Stott, b Gurney	11
Sergt. Newbury, c Owen, b Cripps	25
L.-Corpl. Storer, b Gurney	6
Lieut. C. E. Bleck, c Cripps, b Erskine	0
Lieut. R. E. S. Yeldham, st Owen, b Gurney	0
Lieut. R. F. Bernal, b Erskine	5
Lieut. C. H. Cousens, b Gurney	4
Pte. Marks, c Cripps, b Gurney	4
Lieut. N. G. Bett, st Owen, b Gurney	3
Lieut. Lang, c Buxton, b Erskine	2
Pte. Strongfellow, not out	0
Extras	12
	72

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2ND INNINGS.

Lieut. R. E. H. Stott, st Owen, b Gurney...	18
Sergt. Newbury, b Gurney	0
L.-Corpl. Storer, c Trowbridge, b Gurney	0
Lieut. C. E. Bleck, c Littledale, b Trowbridge	48
Lieut. R. E. S. Yeldham, c Owen, b Erskine	39
Lieut. R. F. Bernal, b Gurney	2
Lieut. C. H. Cousens, c Owen, b Erskine	19
Pte. Marks, b Erskine	8
Lieut. N. G. Bett, not out	3
Lieut. Lang, b Erskine	0
Pte. Strongfellow, c Sismey, b Erskine	25
Extras	6
	168

SEMI-FINAL OF JAMASJEE CRICKET CUP TOURNAMENT.

1ST BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS *v.* 2ND BATTALION THE ESSEX REGIMENT.

PLAYED AT RAWALPINDI ON 2ND AND 3RD OCTOBER, 1925.

1ST BATTALION K.R.R.C.—1ST INNINGS.

Capt. E. F. Campbell, st Green, b Johnson	9
Lieut. D. G. Buxton, c Hills, b Johnson	13
Lieut. R. B. Littledale, c Williams, b Hills	1
Rfn. A. G. Fuller, b Hills	4
Capt. H. C. E. Mauduit, b Wilmhurst	16
Lieut. G. W. E. J. Erskine, b Hills	1
Corpl. C. A. Allen, run out	3
Lieut. C. H. Gurney, c Ottley, b Wilmhurst	9
Lieut. O. S. Owen, not out	11
Sergt. W. H. Waller, c Hills, b Wilmhurst	16
Rfn. F. Trowbridge, c Strong, b Hills	1
Extras	5
	89

Bowling—Hills four for 15, Wilmhurst three for 21, Johnson two for 47.

2ND INNINGS.

Capt. E. F. Campbell, c Green, b Smith	56
Lieut. D. G. Buxton, c Ottley, b Johnson...	7
Lieut. R. B. Littledale, c Gould, b Hills	22
Rfn. A. G. Fuller, c Smythe, b Hills	13
Capt. H. C. E. Mauduit, st Green, b Johnson	46
Lieut. G. W. E. J. Erskine, b Johnson	17
Corpl. C. A. Allen, b Johnson	9
Lieut. C. H. Gurney, c Hills, b Wilmhurst	6
Lieut. O. S. Owen, c Gould, b Johnson	0
Sergt. W. H. Waller, not out	3
Rfn. F. Trowbridge, b Johnson	0
Extras	12
	191

Bowling—Smith one for 5, Johnson six for 68, Wilmhurst one for 19, Hills two for 88.

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2ND BATTALION THE ESSEX REGIMENT.—1ST INNINGS.

Pte. Smith, c Littledale, b Erskine	16
Corpl. Johnson, c Campbell, b Erskine	29
Mr. Hills, c Allen, b Trowbridge	21
Mr. Smythe, b Gurney	5
Sergt. Strong, b Gurney	1
Sergt. Green, c Littledale, b Gurney	6
Corpl. Wilmhurst, c and b Gurney	6
Pte. Ottley, c Allen, b Gurney	10
Pte. Gould, b Erskine	0
Pte. Dorking, c Gurney, b Erskine	5
L.-Corpl. Williams, not out	2
Extras	3
	104

Bowling—Trowbridge one for 6, Erskine four for 30, Gurney five for 63.

2ND INNINGS.

Pte. Smith, c Littledale, b Erskine	15
Corpl. Johnson, c Owen, b Erskine...	18
Mr. Hills, b Erskine	3
Mr. Smythe, run out	9
Sergt. Strong, c Littledale, b Gurney	7
Sergt. Green, b Gurney	0
Corpl. Wilmhurst, b Gurney	7
Pte. Ottley, c Owen, b Gurney	28
Pte. Gould, c Allen, b Gurney	0
Pte. Dorking, b Trowbridge	1
L.-Corpl. Williams, not out	0
Extras	2
	90

Bowling—Erskine three for 18, Gurney five for 56, Trowbridge one for 13.

The Final of the Jamasjee Cup was played at Rawalpindi on December 17th and 18th. It was real Greenjacket cricket, as our opponents were the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, who had proved the winners in the Peshawar and Kohar Districts. They won the toss and batted first. A most sensational innings followed. Two wickets were down for no runs and when the fourth wicket fell the score stood at only 43. Then Newton came in and joined McGaw —the latter had been playing with great freedom and had hit both Erskine and Gurney hard in all directions. He went on doing this and we seemed quite unable to stop him. Newton started cautiously and then began to hit hard as well. Gradually the score mounted up and neither looked like getting out. McGaw gave a hard chance

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when his score was 197; in the same over he completed his 200 and Newton his 100. Eventually with the score at 390 Newton was caught by Littledale at mid-wicket. This amazing stand had realised 347 runs! The remaining wickets fell easily, and McGaw was the last to be dismissed with 300 runs to his credit. His was a particularly fine innings in every way, full of very hard well-timed strokes all round the wicket. He hit five "sixes" and forty-four "fours," and he was only at the wicket for little over three hours.

We started our 1st innings with about three-quarters of an hour to go, and lost two wickets for 45. We also had the misfortune to lose Campbell, who got hit very badly on the ankle and was forced to retire. On the next day our innings closed for 177, Gurney making the top score with 45. We followed on and made 143, so that we suffered defeat by an innings and 131 runs. Score:—

RIFLE BRIGADE.

Lieut. Smart, c Gurney, b Erskine	0
Corpl. Cornes, c Campbell, b Gurney	0
C.-Q.-M.-S. Wates, c Fuller, b Gurney	0
Sergt. Johnson, st Owen, b Gurney	10
Lieut. A. J. McGaw, b Gurney	300
Lieut. J. G. Newton, c Littledale, b Trowbridge	118
Rfn. Rosser, st Owen, b Gurney	0
Lieut. R. D. D. Poole, st Owen, b Gurney	0
Rfn. Woodman, b Gurney	4
Rfn. Nicholls, b Gurney	1
Rfn. Bick, not out	8
Extras	10
	451

60TH RIFLES.—1ST INNINGS.

Capt. E. F. Campbell, retired hurt	21
Lieut. D. G. Buxton, b Rosser	0
Lieut. R. B. Littledale, c Johnson, b Bick	6
Lieut. J. O. S. Donald, b Rosser	13
Rfn. Fuller, b Nicholls	8
Capt. H. C. Mauduit, b Rosser	31
Lieut. C. H. Gurney, st Newton, b Johnson	45
Sergt. Waller, b Woodman	3
Lieut. G. W. E. J. Erskine, lbw, b Nicholls	33
Lieut. O. S. Owen, b Johnson	4
Rfn. Trowbridge, not out	1
Extras	12
	177

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2ND INNINGS.

Capt. E. F. Campbell, absent hurt	0
Lieut. D. G. Buxton, not out	20
Lieut. R. B. Littledale, b Rosser	30
Lieut. J. O. S. Donald, lbw, b Rosser	0
Rfn. Fuller, b Woodman	9
Capt. H. C. Mauduit, b Woodman	23
Lieut. C. H. Gurney, b Rosser	3
Sergt. Waller, b Nicholls	29
Lieut. G. W. E. J. Erskine, b Bick...	10
Lieut. O. S. Owen, run out	0
Rfn. Trowbridge, b Nicholls	7
Extras	12
	143

INTER-COMPANY CRICKET TOURNAMENT, 1924-25

Owing to the lack of the necessary time for a league it was decided to run this Tournament on the knock-out system. The tournament started on January 15th, and matches were played every Sunday and Thursday until the tournament was finished.

All matches were played on a matting pitch on the Barrack Square and consisted of two innings played to a finish. Before the matting was put down each day the pitch was watered and rolled, so that it was not so bumpy as might have been expected.

In the draw D Company and H.Q. 'X' drew byes. In the first match H.Q. 'Y' met C Company. H.Q. 'Y' went in first and knocked up 170, of which Sergt. Dracott made 68 and Bandsman Sonnex 33. C Company replied with 55, of which Sergt. McRae made 25 not out. They then followed on and were all out for 69, H.Q. 'Y' winning by an innings and 46 runs. Bandsman Sonnex did most of the damage, taking six wickets for 25 runs in the 1st innings, and seven for 24 in the 2nd.

In the second match A Company played B Company. A Company went in first and made 80, to which B Company replied with 136, Lieut. De Salis making 49 and Rifleman Trowbridge 32 not out. In their 2nd innings A Company were all out for 45, B Company winning by an innings and 11 runs. Lieut. De Salis was the most successful

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bowler, taking seven wickets for 43 in the 1st innings and four for 18 in the 2nd.

In the first Semi-Final H.Q. 'X' and D Company, who had drawn byes, met each other. H.Q. 'X' batted first and made 109, Lieut. Sismey getting 44. D Company were only able to knock up 45, Rifleman Cann and Newey bowling unchanged, the former taking three wickets for 29 and the latter five for 11.

In their 2nd innings H.Q. 'X' made 126, chiefly due to Rifleman Merrin, who contributed 73. D Company therefore required 190 to win a big score for a Company match. They made a good effort, improving considerably on the 1st innings, but were out for 101, H.Q. 'X' winning by 89 runs. Riflemen Cann and Newey again bowled well, and Rifleman Merrin added to this success as a batsman by taking three wickets for 17.

The second Semi-Final between H.Q. 'Y' and 'B' was the first match that really looked like being at all a close finish. B Company went in first and made 126, of which Lieut. De Salis contributed 59. H.Q. 'Y's' bowling had been much strengthened since their last match by the addition of Lieut. Erskine, who in this innings took eight for 57.

H.Q. 'Y' in their turn made 121, the best score being 44 not out by W.O. Jackson, A.E.C., who played a good innings and gave no chances. Corpl. Allen was decidedly unfortunate. After making 18 his helmet was knocked off by a bumping ball and fell on the wicket, when he was given out "hit wicket," a decision which afterwards caused a lot of controversy, though the majority were of the opinion that it was correct. In their 2nd innings B Company rather collapsed and were all out for 54, leaving H.Q. 'Y' 60 to make to win.

Lieut. Erskine again did most of the damage, taking five wickets for 23. H.Q. 'Y' started their 2nd innings badly, losing three wickets for 9 runs. They then pulled themselves together, and a good stand by Corpl. Allen and Lieut. Erskine brought the score to 51, and they finally won the match by five wickets. B Company had a good chance of pulling the match out of the fire when H.Q. 'Y' started so badly in the 2nd innings, but they threw it away by bad fielding, five catches being missed.

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The Final match was played between H.Q. 'X' and 'Y' on February 15th and 19th. 'Y' started favourites on account of their batting powers, but, as it turned out, people had underestimated the deadliness of H.Q. 'X' bowlers.

'X' went in first and made 82, Lieut. Sismey carrying his bat for 31. Lieut. Erskine again took seven out of nine wickets at an average of 5·14, one man being run out. 'Y' then made 108, Sergt. Dracott contributing 50.

In their 2nd innings 'X' managed to get 104, Lieut. Sismey again making top score with 51. The wickets were pretty well evenly divided between four bowlers, Lieut. Erskine, Bandsmen Sonnex and Benoit and L.-Corpl. Ginnaw.

H.Q. 'Y' therefore required 79 to win, which most people thought they would manage pretty comfortably. They started well, making 49 and no wickets, and then, just when everyone thought it was "all over bar the shouting," came the surprise. 'Y' lost their first wicket at 49, and they proceeded to lose four more without a run being added to their score.

At 49 for five their prospects were not nearly so rosy, but they still had a good chance, needing only 30 runs to win and having five wickets in hand. However, the rot had set in properly and there was no stopping it. From this point the telegraph shewed 50 for six, 50 for seven, 51 for eight, 54 for nine, and all out for 57.

So ended a most thrilling Final, the credit of the victory being almost entirely due to H.Q. 'X' bowlers. In the 2nd innings Rifleman Cann took six wickets for 25 and Rifleman Merrin four for 4. Rifleman Newey bowled consistently well all through the match, taking six wickets for 58 in the 1st innings, but being so unlucky as not to take any in the 2nd innings.

Altogether the tournament was a great success and aroused a lot of interest, a large number of men watching every match. The form shown also was a great help in selecting a Battalion team for the Jamasjee Cup in March, very little cricket having been played in the Battalion since we left Quetta.

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FOOTBALL

The Murree Brewery Tournament.

Several trial matches were arranged to select two teams for this tournament, as it was evident that there was little to chose between our "A" and " B " sides. In the first round the "A" team drew the King's Own, and the " B " team drew a bye. The "A" team were beaten after a good hard game by 2 goals to 1. Our team were too slow on the ball and the shooting in front of goal was inaccurate. The defence, L.-Corpl. Archer and Rfn. Gadie, showed excellent form. The King's Own scored in the first half from a penalty and early in the second half registered another goal. Merrin, who had been moved from centre-half to inside-left, then scored for the Battalion. The game closed without any further score.

In the second round " B " team played the St. Lawrence School. The team were some time settling down and the St. Lawrence School scored first, but the Battalion equalised shortly afterwards from a penalty kicked by Watson. His first shot went wide, but the opposing goalkeeper was penalised for moving off the goal line, and the second kick found the goal. Later Grimmet scored with a good shot from a pass to the left wing, but shortly after this the St. Lawrence School equalised. After half-time our superior training began to tell and Mennet scored twice. There was no further score.

In the Semi-Final the " B " team drew the King's Own who had recently defeated our "A" team. The game was a fast one in which the defence of both sides was noticeable, especially the brilliant play of Ella in goal. Extra time had to be played as there was no score. In the first half of the extra time we scored from a scrimmage in front of goal; the King's Own then equalised, and as there was then no further score a replay was arranged for two days later. The replay was again an excellent game. The King's Own scored almost at once and maintained their lead all through, adding a second goal later in the game. The teams were :—

" *A* " *Team.*—Rfn. Akers, goal; L.-Corpl. Archer and Rfn. Gadie, backs; Bdm. Lyons, Rfn. Merrin and Rfn. Heard, half-backs; Rfn. Trowbridge, Smart, Fleming, Spencer and L.-Sergt. Archer, forwards.

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"*B*" *Team.*—Rfn. Ella, goal; Rfn. Farrel and Sutton, backs; Corpl. Saunders, Rfn. Murray and L.-Corpl. Soanes, half-backs; Rfn. Sonnex, Hadfield, Sergt. Waller, Rfn. Mennet and Grimmett, forwards.

Final Inter-Platoon Football.

This match, between the Signallers and No. 6 Platoon, was played on the Flats on July 21st. The ground was very heavy and one goal mouth was ankle deep in mud. The game opened cautiously, but the Signallers' right wing soon settled down to good work as the result of well-placed long passes by their centre-half.

After about ten minutes' play Barker nearly scored for No. 6 Platoon, but the ball struck the cross-bar and rebounded into play. After this the Signallers were dangerous for sometime, but they failed to score from a penalty awarded for "hands." Shortly afterwards the Signallers scored the only goal of the match. Sibley gave an accurate centre from outside-right, which landed in the mud four yards from the centre of the goal and was put through by Simpkins.

After the interval both sides were dangerous in turn and the goalkeepers were kept busy and made some good saves.

No. 6 Platoon made desperate efforts to break through but without success, and the match ended in a victory for the Signallers. The Signallers are to be congratulated on winning the Inter-Platoon Tournament for the third year in succession.

INTER-COMPANY FOOTBALL LEAGUE, 1924-25

This League was started on January 1st and matches were played every day except Sundays and Thursdays, which were reserved for cricket. It was decided that each Company should play every other Company once; points being 2 for a win and 1 for a draw. In the event of a tie the result was to be decided on goal average.

Most Company teams were expected to be fairly level, but D Company, last year's winners, were favourites, with H.Q. 'Y' (Band and Employed) probably second favourites. D Company played good football throughout, winning two

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matches and drawing three. 'Y' also started well, winning two out of their first three matches.

Half-way through the tournament A and C Companies were pretty well out of it and the issue seemed to lie between D and 'Y,' with B Company, who had drawn their first three matches, still in the running. The latter, though a good team, had up to now played rather half-hearted football, but at this point they took a new lease of life and, in their next match, beat A Company 7–0.

This left them H.Q. 'Y' to play. If they won they would tie with D Company, provided the latter beat H.Q. 'X' in the last match of the tournament, which was probable. This match, H.Q. 'Y' and B, was therefore the deciding point of the tournament. In the event B Company, maintaining their improved form, won 5–2 after a splendid game. Owing to B Company's heavy scoring in the last two matches, D Company were left to beat H.Q. 'X' by four clear goals in order to win on goal average. This they failed to do. The final result was as follows :—

	Team	Matches Won	Matches Drawn	Matches Lost	Points	Goals For	Goals Against
1.	B Company ...	2	3	–	7	16	6
2.	D Company ...	2	3	–	7	9	5
3.	H.Q. 'Y' ...	2	2	1	6	10	11
4.	C Company ...	1	3	1	5	4	4
5.	H.Q. 'X' ...	1	2	2	4	9	8
6.	A Company...	–	1	4	1	2	16

In their last two matches the winning team played really good football, skilful and hard. The forwards were particularly good, and the team as a whole played the best football that has been seen in the Battalion for some time. The winning team, at the end of the League, was as follows :—

Rfn. Akers, goal; Rfn. Farrell and Rfn. Sutton, backs; Corpl. Saunders, Rfn. Heard (captain) and Rfn. Robinson, half-backs; Rfn. Trowbridge, M.M., Rfn. Sullivan, Rfn. Hewitt, Rfn. Spencer and Rfn. Grimmett, forwards.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

When the rains arrive polo, soccer and hockey all become impossible and the only game to play then is rugger. The Flats make a very good ground, and it is large enough to enable the ground to be moved when any part becomes too much of a quagmire.

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Last year we played a little, but were never able to get Company games going. This year with the ground so close at hand, and an abundance of rain, we were able to get six weeks rugger. The most satisfactory part of it was the large number of new players who turned out; there is plenty of talent and keenness, and it is a pity that the state of the ground will not allow us to play more often.

A Northern Command Rugby Tournament was to have been got up, but only three teams entered in addition to ourselves and so the tournament was scratched. The Battalion team played a few games, mostly against The King's Own Royal Regiment stationed at Kuldana. They were generally too good for us, although we always managed to give them a good game. In Burma, where they had recently been stationed, rugger is played a great deal more than in this part of India.

The best fun was the Inter-Company Knock-out Tournament. In the first round 'Y' drew A; the match was played in torrents of rain and on a very slushy ground, and ended in a draw nil—nil. Extra time was played but again there was no score. The match was replayed two days later, and 'Y' won by 9 points–nil. The other game in the first round was B *v.* 'X'; this was a good game but B were the better side and won by 7 points nil.

In the Semi-Final B beat C by 6 points 8 points. This was probably the best game of the tournament. C, who were generally considered the weaker side, put up an amazingly good fight. B scored a try early in the first half, but C kept the game well into their opponents' end of the ground and almost in the last minute they equalised. Ten minutes more was played each way, and B almost at once got over and scored. For the winners Mauduit, Boileau and Heard were always conspicuous. For the losers Donald played brilliantly and Brown was always hard at work in the scrum. In the other game in the Semi-Final 'Y' beat D by 8 points 8 points. 'Y' scored first, but most of the first half D were pressing, and just before half-time they succeeded in equalising. Sergt. Chittell had to retire injured at half-time. In the second half 'Y' did most of the pressing, and they managed to score again with a try which they converted.

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By the time the Final was due to be played, the monsoon had left us and the ground had become unpleasantly hard. B had rather the advantage in the first half, but, although they came dangerously near scoring several times, 'Y' managed to keep them out and at half-time there was no score. In the second half 'Y' had slightly the best of the game, but they were not able to turn it to account until about five minutes before time, when Anstey scored for 'Y' after a 5 yards scrum. There was no further score and the game closed leaving 'Y' the winners by 3 points–nil. For the winners Barstowe, Anstey, Pritchard and French were always prominent. For the losers Boileau and Mauduit were outstanding and Weir and Heard both played good games.

HOCKEY

The Battalion hockey team started the year well by playing ten matches and winning them all except one, which was drawn. They scored 56 goals and only 4 were scored against them. We therefore started off feeling full of hope for the District Tournament. Having drawn a bye in the first round we played the R.A.M.C. in the second round. This was a good game, but we had the best of it all the time and won by 3–1. The Semi-Final was against the 6th Pack Battery, whom we defeated by the comfortable margin of 7 goals. In the Final we played the Sherwood Foresters, whom we defeated by 3 goals to 1. In the first half of the Final we bombarded the Foresters' goal continuously, but were unable to score. The ground was very rough and perhaps this was partly responsible for the poor shooting of the forwards. The Foresters only twice succeeded in taking the ball into our 25. In the second half the Battalion got going at once and Bolding scored our first goal. The Foresters then began to press and scored through a good run down by their outside-right. The match then became very exciting and our defence were hard put to it to keep their end up. However, our forwards were able to get going once more and Beale scored twice in rapid succession. Our goal was never in serious danger again and the match closed 3–1 in our favour.

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Throughout the whole tournament the team played well. The forwards would have done even better if they had been rather more unselfish and quicker with their passes. The defence were never really extended, and we were fortunate in having such a remarkable combination as Lieut. De Salis and Sergt. Archer as our backs.

Inter-Company Hockey League.

H.Q. 'Y' and D Company started favourites and finished first and second respectively. This was not surprising as H.Q. 'Y' provides five and D Company four of the Battalion team.

In spite of this all the matches were well contested. The best match of the tournament was that between H.Q. 'Y' and D. H.Q. 'Y' managed to win by 3–2 chiefly owing to the persistence of Sergt. Brooks, and L.-Corpl. Withers taking his opportunities in front of goal. The standard of the hockey was fairly high, but no new talent was discovered for the Battalion team.

Team	A	B	C	D	H.Q. 'X'	H.Q. 'Y'	Goals For	Goals Ag'st.	Pts.	Order of Merit
A Coy.	—	2–0	1–1	1–3	0–3	2–5	6	12	3	4th
B Coy.	0–2	—	1–1	0–2	1–1	0–2	2	8	2	5th
C Coy.	1–1	1–1	—	0–5	1–4	0–5	3	16	2	5th
D Coy.	3–1	2–0	5–0	—	3–1	2–3	15	5	8	2nd
H.Q. 'X'	3–0	1–1	4–1	1–3	—	1–1	10	6	6	3rd
H.Q. 'Y'	5–2	2–0	5–0	3–2	1–1	—	16	5	9	1st

THE INTER-PLATOON HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL KNOCK-OUT COMPETITIONS

These Competitions were commenced at Gharial during May in order to try and finish them before the monsoon broke.

They were run on the usual lines, but there was a fresh draw after each round. The form shown all through both Competitions was of a high standard, the hockey perhaps producing the best. Several Platoons were very even and had to re-play many times before a definite result could be achieved.

The Final of the football between the Signals and No. 6 Platoon was played under very wet conditions, and resulted after a good game in a win for the Signals for the third year in succession.

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The Final of the hockey between the Employed and No. 13 Platoon ended in a win for the latter after a good hard game. No. 13 Platoon had in an earlier round three drawn games with No. 19 Platoon before a definite result was obtained.

A short account of the Finals of each series is appended.

Platoon Hockey Tournament Final.

No. 13 Platoon *v.* No. 19 Platoon.

From the start things looked dangerous for No. 13 Platoon, but the backs were steady and cleared well. Play for ten minutes or so was tame, with occasional hard-pressed attacks, from which nothing resulted. Then Bolding got possession of the ball in mid-field and started a run for goal, eventually finding the net.

No. 19 Platoon tried hard to equalise, but No. 13 were on their mettle and kept them out. Several penalty corners were awarded; from one Brooks put in a very hard high shot, which the goalkeeper just managed to reach and clear. A ding-dong struggle ensued, but neither side had gained any more advantage when the whistle blew for half-time.

On the resumption of play, No. 19 Platoon started off with a rush, but this was checked and some exciting mid-field play was witnessed. Then No. 19 Platoon became aggressive, and there were tense moments in No. 13's circle.

Dracott was very unlucky on several occasions, as he tried some very good shots; on one occasion from an individual effort his shot just missed the upright.

No. 13 Platoon scored again through Harris from a rush down the field. Brooks made several attempts to find the net but each time he was stopped, and the final whistle blew with the score 2–nil in No. 13 Platoon's favour.

After the match Major F. L. Pardoe, D.S.O., presented the Cup to the Captain of No. 13 Platoon's team, and most of those who witnessed the match were satisfied that No. 13 Platoon had deservedly won a very hard-fought and well-contested game.

The Cup was given by Messrs. Gander & Co., to be won outright.

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BOXING

On arrival at Gharial a Boxing Club was formed, "to afford opportunities to experienced boxers to keep in trim, to improve the novice and to encourage beginners and learners."

This met with immediate response and the Club numbers close on 100 members. Meetings take place every Thursday morning, when sparring, teaching and exercise takes place.

A team was sent to Mussoorie, but owing to two members failing to scale their weight the team was scratched and fought as individuals. The results were as follows :—

Light Heavyweight.—Rfn. Adamson lost on points to Corpl. Rawdon, Seaforth Highlanders, after a very good fight.

Middleweight.—Sergt. McRae was knocked out in 2nd round by Pte. Black, Cameronian Highlanders.

Flyweight.—Rfn. Proctor was knocked out in 2nd round by Pte. Ross, Prince of Wales' Volunteers. He was up against a much stronger man.

Lightweight.—Bugler Clarking lost to Bmdr. Davis, Royal Artillery, after an exceedingly good display, Clarking just failing to get the verdict.

Welterweight.—Rfn. Farrell, a young boxer, lost to Gnr. Smith-Gander in 2nd Series after a good fight against an experienced man. Farrell knocked out his opponent in the 1st Series.

Welterweight.—Rfn. Hewitt lost to Gnr. Smith-Gander after a good hard fight.

Lightweight.—Rfn. Sparks won 1st Series, knocking out Tpr. Brooks. Won 2nd Series on points *v.* Pte. Franklin. Lost Semi-Final to Pte. Miller.

L.-Corpl. Green lost in Semi-Final owing to illness, but received the best loser's prize. Bugler Clarking won a four-round contest.

Not a successful show for our Riflemen, but in every case, except that of Sergt. Mc Rae, their victors reached the Final.

A successful Novices' and Beginners' Competition was held at Gharial on July 6th, 7th and 8th, special four-round contests being arranged, also a Boys' Competition (Enlisted Boys, 60th Rifles *v.* Enlisted Boys, K.O.R.R.).

The contests were excellent exhibitions of boxing, that between Bugler Clarking and Gunner Smith, Royal Artillery, being particularly good, the former being able to avenge a previous defeat at the hands of the latter.

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Riflemen Adamson, Sparks and Farrell all shewed great promise of future successes. The Boys' contests ended in a tie, each Regiment securing three victories.

The results of the Finals of the Novices' Competition are as follows :—

Middleweight.—L.-Corpl. Fuller beat Rfn. Cochran.
Welterweight.—Rfn. Cook—walk over.
Lightweight.—Rfn. Down beat L.-Corpl. Green (C Company).
Featherweight.—Rfn. Hustwayte beat Rfn. Daly.

The results of the Finals of the Beginners were as follows :

Middleweight.—Rfn. Smith beat Rfn. Finch.
Welterweight.—Rfn. Dixon beat Rfn. Unthank.
Lightweight.—Rfn. Benden beat Rfn. Topping.
Featherweight.—Rfn. Lea beat Rfn. Smith (C Company).

Good losers' prizes were awarded to :—

Rfn. Thatcher.
„ Homer.
Rfn. Heard.
„ Miles.

A Cup, kindly given by Messrs. Fere-Benz for the best loser in the whole Competition, was awarded to Rifleman Unthank.

The Murree Hills Individual Championships were held on July 14th, 15th and 16th.

The following were entered :—

L.-Corpl. Green.
Rfn. Adamson.
„ Farrell.
„ Pester.
„ Hewitt.
Rfn. Carver.
„ Sparks.
„ Hoare.
Bglr. Clarking.

Bugler Clarking is to be congratulated on winning his weight. He beat L.-Corpl. Cordell and Private McQuire, of the King's Own Royal Regiment, and in the Final found himself in the ring with his old antagonist, Gunner Smith, Royal Artillery.

These two always give an excellent exhibition and this was no exception. Clarking won on points after a very close fight. He improves every time he comes into the ring and is a strong boxer with a tremendous punch.

L.-Corpl. Green reached the Final of the Feather, after disposing of Drummer Timson, Foresters, and Sergt. Bakewell, Royal Artillery. In the Final his opponent was

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Bmdr. Smith, Royal Artillery, who was just too good for Green, but the fight was a very sporting one and the result was in doubt until the end.

An Individual and an Inter-Company Team Competition were held as one Competition in the Regimental Theatre, Victoria Barracks, on December 21st and 22nd, 1925. A Company team, if filled, would have consisted of one Novice and one Open in each of eight weights (*i.e.*, 16 men). Men not entered in their Company teams fought as Individuals.

The shortage of entries was partly due to the necessity of holding the Competition soon after the return of the Battalion from Manœuvres and before Christmas, in order to choose the Battalion team for the District Boxing Tournament on January 7th–9th, 1926. But there are not at present enough boxers in the Battalion. Results :—

Novices' Flyweight.—Rfn. Spencer (Y Coy.), walk over.

Novices' Bantamweight.—Rfn. Collins (C Coy.) beat Boy Smith (Y Coy.).

Novices' Featherweight.—Rfn. Topping (Y Coy.) beat Rfn. Daly (C Coy.); Rfn. Borraman (Y Coy.) beat Rfn. Robinson (A Coy.); Rfn. Topping (Y Coy.) beat Rfn. Boraman (Y Coy.); Rfn. Lipscombe (A Coy.) beat Rfn. Calderbank (B Coy.); Rfn. Topping (Y Coy.) beat Rfn. Lipscombe (A Coy.).

Novices' Lightweight.—Rfn. Thornhill (B Coy.) beat Rfn. Dixon (C Coy.); C.-Corpl. Bignell (B Coy.) beat Rfn. Victory (C Coy.); L.-Corpl. Bignell (B Coy.) beat Rfn. Thornhill (B Coy.); Rfn. Dishman (D Coy.) beat L.-Corpl. Phillips (A Coy.); Rfn. Dishman (D Coy.) beat L.-Corpl. Bignell (B Coy.).

Novices' Welterweight.—Rfn. Doake (A Coy.) beat Rfn. Cochrane (A Coy.); L.-Corpl. Finch (D Coy.) beat Bglr. Luke (Y Coy.); L.-Corpl. Finch (D Coy.) beat Rfn. Doake (A Coy.).

Novices' Middleweight.—Rfn. Daley (A Coy.) beat Rfn. Smith (C Coy.); Rfn. Daley (A Coy.), walk over; Rfn. Davis (D Coy.) beat Rfn. Dafter (A Coy.); Rfn. Davis (D Coy.) beat Rfn. Daley (A Coy.).

Novices' Light-Heavyweight.—Rfn. Searley (Y Coy.) walk over.

Open Flyweight.—L.-Corpl. Gee (A Coy.) beat Bglr. Dredge (Y Coy.).

Open Bantamweight.—L.-Corpl. Gee (A Coy.) beat L.-Corpl. Proctor (C Coy.).

Open Featherweight.—Rfn. Crow (C Coy.) beat Rfn. Carver (A Coy.).

Open Lightweight.—Bglr. Clarking (Y Coy.) beat Rfn. Harrod (C Coy.).

Open Welterweight.—Rfn. Hewitt (B Coy.) beat Rfn. Farrell (B Coy.); Rfn. Hewitt (B Coy.) beat L.-Corpl. Wigmore (Y Coy.).

Open Middleweight.—Rfn. Brown (C Coy.) beat Rfn. Hoare (C Coy.); Rfn. Brown (C Coy.) beat Rfn. Thatcher (A Coy.).

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Open Light-Heavyweight.—Rfn. Brown (C Coy.), walk over.

Open Heavyweight.—Sergt. McRae (C Coy.), walk over.

Special Boys' Contests.—Boy Drennan (K.O.R.R.) beat Boy Hayden (60th Rifles); Boy Briscoe (60th Rifles) beat Boy Harrison (K.O.R.R.); Boy Smith (60th Rifles) beat Boy Hughes (K.O.R.R.).

Special 4-Round Contests.—Art.-Ddr. Smith (8th Pack Battery R.A.) beat Dmr. Timson (Sherwood Foresters); Pte. Holland (K.O.R.R.) beat Pte. Sharratt (Sherwood Foresters); L.-Bdr. Vince (8th Pack Battery R.A.) beat Pte. Macro (K.O.R.R.).

Winners of Inter-Company Team Competition.—A Coy., 18 points; *Runners-up*—Y Coy., 17 points; *3rd*—D Coy., 14 points; *4th*—C Coy., 12 points; *5th*—B Coy., 10 points.

Best Loser.—Rfn. Harrod (C Coy.).

SHOOTING AND FISHING

Season 1923–24.

The shooting season of 1923–24 shows the smallest total of game shot for any year since 1919. But this is owing to the fact that there were no expeditions to Sind for duck-shooting during the season, and only one trip to the Central Provinces after large game.

Considering that all the shooting was done round Rawalpindi, well known as an almost hopeless shooting locality, very fair sport was enjoyed. There were several week-end parties to Attock Fort, within easy motoring distance of Rawalpindi on the Grand Trunk Road, where mountaineering and shooting were combined with quite fair success against the chukor and see-see.

All the country round Rawalpindi produces partridges and hares, and the local jheel always holds a few snipe in the spring, but it is a district where a bag of ten brace of partridges or twenty snipe to five or six guns is considered remarkable.

As regards big game, a sambhur of 41 inches was shot in the Hoshangabad district, a 12-pointer barasingha in the Lida Valley, Kashmir, and a tsaing of 22 inches in Burma.

The 1925 fishing season was a most successful one. At Tangrot in March a 49 lbs. and a 45 lbs. mahseer were killed by Gurney on successive days, and several other nice mahseer were caught there and elsewhere during the season.

In Kashmir in August, nearly all on the Bringhi River, three rods took over eighty trout between 4½ lbs. and ¾ lb.,

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A COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION—WINNERS OF THE INTER-COMPANY TEAM COMPETITION.

Back Row.—Rfn. Dafter, Rfn. Doak, Rfn. Stroud, Rfn. Carver, Rfn. Robinson, Rfn. Thatcher.
Middle Row.—Rfn. Lipscombe, Capt. Morris, L.-Corpl. Phillips.
Front Row.—Rfn. Eller, Rfn. Cook.

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besides nearly three hundred smaller ones and numerous country fish.

A summary of the game and fish killed during the season is given below :—

Quail	165	Black Buck	3
Partridges	68	Sambhur	3
Chukor	53	Pig	3
See-See	135	Jungle Cat	1
Jungle Fowl	1	Hyena	2
Sandgrouse	2	Nilgai	2
Pigeon	30	Chinkara	1
Snipe	204	Tsaing	1
Teal	11	Gooral	1
Duck	1		
Plover	3	Trout (best, 4½ lbs.)	129
Hares	43	Mahseer (best, 49 lbs.)	21
Various	6	Total, 722.	

DRAMATIC CLUB

The theatre season proper in the Battalion opens after the move to the Hills. Excitement is intense, and the critics hardly exceed the artists in number. Everyone is learning their part, and a certain rumour states that a Rifleman called the R.-S.-M. " old thing," and then said that he was merely learning his words.

Now to facts. The first Concert of the season was in June at Gharial. The first difficulty was overcome by C.-S.-M. Wilson more-or-less rebuilding the " theatre," which, except for a kind of platform was almost non-existent. L.-Corpl. Hignett then proceeded to light the place, and everything was ready.

Space does not permit of details, but special mention must be made of Mrs. Wilkinson, our new leading lady, who was excellent, and Corpl. Wright, who kept the house in roars of laughter. There was another very distinguished and able recruit to the cast in the person of R.-S.-M. Cooper. Lieut. Butler produced the show, and played the music. For details of what the Bandmaster did, see every former Regimental *Chronicle*. He couldn't do more, and he couldn't do less.

Another Concert was given two months later, with a different programme, but on much the same lines. There is even less space now for details, but the Concert was as

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great a success as the first. When Corpl. Wright becomes C.O., the Adjutant should make a fortune if he charges for admission to the Orderly Room.

Unfortunately there will be a very heavy casualty list before next year's "season." Those going are C.-S.-M. Wilson, C.-Q.-M.-S. Chainey, Sergt. Adams, Rifleman Lindmeyer, Rifleman Beardwell, and all are going to be very hard to replace.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

The garden exhibits of the Arts and Crafts Show were judged on Sunday, August 23rd. The gardens were few in number but of good quality, and in the Families' Class the Judges were quite unable to separate Messrs. Warren and Wadham. Considering the ease with which things grow in the Hills the entry was disappointing.

The Committee made great efforts with the main Show on Saturday, 29th, which was staged in the Schoolroom at Gharial, and were rewarded by the interest taken by all ranks of the Battalion.

Rifleman Emptage's display of flowers and the Bandmaster's potatoes would have shown good form at any vegetable meeting, while the excellence of Rifleman Godsall's cakes was attested to by the eyes of the hungry onlookers.

The photographic section was disappointing in quantity, owing perhaps to the difficulty of judging professionally-developed exhibits.

The needlework department came as a surprise to everyone. The quality of work, mostly carried out in the barrack room, was extremely high. Mention must also be made of Rifleman North's ship, and Bugler Sebbage's photograph frames, both remarkably skilful productions.

On the painting and drawing side Rifleman Milgate presented a wide selection in both black and white and water-colour, a great many being landscapes around Mhow and Rawalpindi. Lance-Corporal Bignell's water-colours of butterflies were also excellent. The Judges spent a good deal of time before coming to a decision, and original work was naturally marked highest.

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In the Children's Classes the entries were big and showed that a great deal of trouble had been taken, especially over knitting, sewing and raffia.

At the conclusion of judging a number of the exhibits were sold, the most popular items being vegetables, cakes and needlework.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Class.	*First Prize.*
Cut Flowers.—" A " I	Rifleman Emptage.
Vegetables.—" A " II (Aggregate)	L.-Corpl. Evans.
Gardens—	
(*a*) *Individual.*—" A " III	Rifleman Emptage.
(*b*) *Company.*—	A Company.
Families.—" A " IV	Mrs. Warren.
	Mrs. Wadham.
Wild Flowers.—" A " V	Miss Hunt.
Enlargements.—" B " 2	Sergt. Cosham, M.M.
Bromide Printing.—" B " 3	Sergt. Chittell.
Other Photos.—" B " 4	L.-Corpl. Bignell.
Water-Colours.—" C " 1	Rifleman Milgate.
Black and White.—" C " 2	
" C " 5	
Elder Children.—" C " 7 (*a*)	Master C. Jackson.
(*b*)	Miss M. Dobinson.
Woodwork.—" D " 3	Rifleman North.
Boys' Woodwork	R. Hunt.
Men's Sewing.—I	Sergt. Ashton.
Men's Fancywork.—II	L.-Corpl. Garnett.
Ladies' Knitting.—III	Mrs. Giles.
Men—	
Butterflies.—I	L.-Corpl. Glenn.
Children	R. Hunt.
Cakes.—I	Rifleman Godsall.

CROSS-COUNTRY RACE

The Inter-Company Cross-Country Race for 1924–25 was run off on February 21st, 1925, over a course of a little over five miles. The course was in splendid condition, the going on the plough being very light. Consequently the race was fast and told heavily on those individuals who had not trained.

As will be seen below, the result proved a somewhat easy victory for A Company, with D Company runners-up. The first six men home were as follows :—

1. L.-Corpl Mount (Wins the Robert Manners Cup).
2. Lieut. C. T. Mitford.
3. Sergt. Ryall.
4. Rifleman Owen.
5. Rifleman Alford.
6. Rifleman Barker.

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The winner ran in excellent style and should become a first-class runner in time. Results :—

Order of Merit.	*Points.*
1st.—A Company – – – – – – –	498
2nd.—D Company – – – – – – –	844
3rd.—B Company – – – – – – –	1155

C Company, X ,, , Y ,, } Teams did not complete full course.

DISTRICT CROSS-COUNTRY RACE

This race was run off on March 6th, 1925, over a course of five miles, starting at the Brigade Parade Ground and finishing on the Victoria Maidan. Five teams of 20 competed, the first 15 of each team to count.

Our team made the running all the way, kept well together, and literally won in a canter, having the necessary 15 men home out of the first 23. Rifleman Owen finished first, in excellent time, and as fresh as he had started, and was followed closely by Rifleman Barker, Lieut. C. T. Mitford being fourth.

The team had trained hard during the previous fortnight and were surprisingly fit on the day. L.-Corpl. Mount and Lieut. Waters were unluckily indisposed. I think the former would have won on form.

Our easy victory was a surprise, but we shall have to look to our laurels next spring if we are to be in the running for the Army Cup. The team consisted of :—

Name.	*Coy.*	*Name.*	*Coy.*
Lieut. O. S. Owen – –	X	Lieut. C. H. Gurney –	D
Lieut. C. T. Mitford –	A	2nd Lieut. H. P. E. Waters	D
Sergt. W. Brooks – –	Y	Sergt. A. Ryall – –	X
L.-Corpl. F. Mount – –	A	L.-Corpl. J. Debney –	X
L.-Corpl. H. Fletton– –	Y	Rfn. A. Alford – –	A
Rfn. H. Barker – –	D	Rfn. F. Owen – –	X
Rfn. F. Wills – – –	A	Rfn. T. Pearce– – –	A
Rfn. F. Palmer – –	B	Rfn. F. Bradley – –	D
Rfn. A. Gogay – –	A	Rfn. L. Broom– – –	C
Rfn. A. Herring – –	D	Rfn. E. Jones – –	A

Reserves :— L.-Corpl. G. Neal, A Company ; Rfn. C. Searly, Y Company.

RESULTS :

1. 1st Bn. The King's Royal Rifle Corps – 182 points.
2. 2nd Bn. The King's Own Royal Regiment – 540 ,,
3. 2nd Bn. The Sherwood Foresters – – 580 ,,

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THE GRASSHOPPERS ATHLETIC CLUB

At a Battalion Sports Meeting held in April, 1925, it was suggested that an Athletic Club should be formed in the Battalion. A Committee was therefore formed, consisting of Lieut. C. T. Mitford and Sergt. W. Brooks and one member from each Company. The object of the Club is to encourage all forms of athletic sport, and more especially to bring on moderate but keen runners and to find fresh talent. To obtain this object the Committee decided to hold Club Meetings every two or three months, run on the handicap system. This system should give every one a fair chance and produce close races, provided there are sufficient entries. Runners are divided up into groups according to their form at each distance.

We held two Meetings, one in July and the other in September on the Gharial Flats, at which good entries were obtained and fresh blood shown. The handicapping was done by a Committee, consisting of Lieut. Mitford, Sergt. W. Brooks, Sergt. W. Archer and Corpl. H. Walker. Several mistakes were made to begin with, but the task is becoming much easier as individual form is being revealed. There are at the present time of writing 177 members of the Club, and it is expected that a few more will join before each Meeting.

A Meeting held on December 17th and 19th at Rawalpindi was a great success, producing some excellent races and close finishes, not to mention several dark horses from the last draft. As will be seen in the results, L.-Corpl. Le Marichal, Rfn. Dormody, L.-Corpl. Benoit, Rfn. Searly and Rfn. Owen were the biggest winners, but altogether twenty-seven different people won prizes. This should be an encouragement to all members of the Club to enter for events, however bad they may think they are.

Captain Hayhurst-France, D.S.O., M.C., has drawn a really magnificent Grasshopper in red, green and black, which was reproduced on the vests of our Relay Team and much admired by all. The King's Own Team was rather too good for us in the Open Relay, but we hope to run them close in the District Sports when our proper team is trained up. Mrs. Pardoe very kindly gave away the prizes after the last race.

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Winners of July Meeting.

100 *Yards*, Group 1.—1, Rfn. Neale; 2, L.-Corpl. Greensides.
100 *Yards*, Group 2.—1, Rfn. Leigh; 2, L.-Corpl. Le Marichal.
220 *Yards*, Group 1.—1, Sergt. Anscombe; 2, Rfn. Neale.
220 *Yards*, Group 2.—1, Rfn. Leigh; 2, L.-Corpl. Greensides.
220 *Yards*, Group 3.—1, Rfn. Taylor; 2, Rfn. Price.
440 *Yards*.—1, L.-Corpl. Greensides; 2, Lieut. H. P. E. Waters.
880 *Yards*.—1, Rfn. Worthy; 2, Rfn. Vidgen.
One Mile, Group 1.—1, L.-Corpl. Cann; 2, Rfn. Owen.
One Mile, Group 2.—1, Rfn. Worthy; 2, Rfn. Fox.
Three Mile, Group 1.—1, Rfn. Owen; 2, Rfn. Alford.
Three Miles, Group 2.—1, Rfn. Grimmett; 2, Rfn. Wright (52).
Hurdles.—1, Rfn. London; 2, Sergt. Waller.
High Jump.—1, Rfn. Williams; 2, Rfn. London.
Long Jump.—1, Sergt. Waller; 2, Rfn. London.
Boys' 100 *Yards*.—1, Boy Taylor; 2, Boy Hewitt.
Boys' 440 *Yards*.—1, Boy Walker; 2, Boy Hewitt.

Times were bad, as the ground was wet.

Winners of September Meeting.

100 *Yards*, Group 1.—1, Sergt. Archer (Scr.); 2, Rfn. Leigh (1 yard). Time, 11 secs.

100 *Yards*, Group 2.—1, Corpl. Walker; 2, Rfn. Western. Time, 11 3–5 secs.

220 *Yards*, Group 1.—1, Rfn. Leigh (1 yard); 2, L.-Corpl. Le Marichal (6 yards). Time, 25 secs.

220 *Yards*, Group 2.—1, Corpl. Walker; 2, Rfn. Tasker. Time, 27 1–5 secs.

440 *Yards*.—1, Rfn. Taylor (35 yards); 2, Rfn. Smith (16) (45 yards). Time, 57 2–5 secs.

880 *Yards*.—1, Rfn. Palmer (50 yards); 2, L.-Corpl. Cann (25 yards). Time, 2 mins. 11 secs.

One Mile, Group 1.—1, Rfn. Alford (50 yards); 2, Rfn. Owen (scr.). Time, 5 mins. 8 secs.

One Mile, Group 2.—1, Lieut. C. H. Gurney; 2, Rfn. Palmer. Time, 5 mins. 42 secs.

Three Miles, Group 1.—1, Rfn. Alford (120 yards); 2, Rfn. Owen (scr.). Time, 17 mins. 18 3–5 secs.

Three Miles, Group 2.—1, Rfn. Guyatt (150 yards); 2, Rfn. Palmer (scr.). Time, 18 mins. 36 secs.

120 *Yards Hurdles*.—1, Sergt. Waller (10 yards); 2, L.-Corpl. Watson (10 yards). Time, 20 secs.

220 *Yards Hurdles*.—1, Sergt. Dracott (15 yards); 2, L.-Corpl. Watson (15 yards). Time, 36 secs.

High Jump.—1, L.-Corpl. Taylor (6 inches); 2, Rfn. Western (4 inches). Jump, 5 ft. 2 ins.

Long Jump.—1, L.-Corpl. Le Marichal (2 feet); 2, Rfn. Down (3 feet). Jump, 17 ft. 2 ins.

Putting the Weight.—1, L.-Corpl. Fuller; 2, L.-Corpl. Taylor. Throw, 25 ft. 2 ins.

Boys' 100 *Yards*.—1, Boy Taylor; 2, Boy Warwick. Time, 1–5 secs.

Boys' Mile.—Boy Hewitt.

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Results of the third Athletic Meeting held on the Maidan, Victoria Barracks, Rawalpindi, on December 16th and 19th, 1925.

100 *Yards*, Group 1.—1, L.-Corpl. Le Marichal (3 yards); 2, Sergt. Archer (scr.); 3, Corpl. Walker (4 yards). Time, 11 1–5 secs.

100 *Yards*, Group 2.—1, Rfn. Flemming (3 yards); 2, Bugler Tasker (scr.); 3, Rfn. Dormody (4 yards). Time, 11 3–5 secs.

220 *Yards*, Group 1.—1, Corpl. Walker (6 yards); 2, L.-Corpl. Benoit (2 yards); 3, L.-Corpl. Le Marichal (3 yards). Time, 25 secs.

220 *Yards*, Group 2.—1, Rfn. Searly (2 yards); 2, Rfn. Dormody (4 yards); 3, Rfn. Flemming (scr.). Time, 25 1–5 secs.

440 *Yards*.—1, Rfn. Leigh (scr.); 2, Rfn. Lazzam (scr.); 3, Sergt. Ryall (2 yards). Time, 55 secs.

880 *Yards*.—1, Rfn. Owen (scr.); 2, Rfn. Worthy (scr.); 3, Rfn. Alford.

One Mile, Group 1.—1, Rfn. Worthy (20 yards); 2, Rfn. Searly (45 yards); 3, Rfn. Alford (20 yards). Time, 4 mins. 54 1–5 secs.

One Mile, Group 2.—1, Rfn. Meagan (140 yards); 2, Rfn. Bourne (140 yards); 3, Rfn. Charker (100 yards).

Three Miles, Group 1.—1, Rfn. Dormody (250 yards); 2, Rfn. Wills (350 yards); 3, Rfn. Owen (scr.).

Three Miles, Group 2.—1, Rfn. Meagan (150 yards); 2, Boy Berlemont (400 yards); 3, Rfn. Charker (scr.). Time, 17 mins. 25 secs.

220 *Yards, Low Hurdles*.—1, L.-Corpl. Benoit (1 second) and L.-Corpl. Le Marichal (2 seconds); 3, Lieut. Donald (1 second). Time 32 4–5 secs.

High Jump.—1, Rfn. Dosall (2 inches), 5 ft.; 2, Lieut. Donald (1 inch), 5 ft.; 3, Sergt. Goodship (2 inches), 4 ft. 10 ins.

Long Jump.—1, Rfn. Searly (2 feet), 15 ft. 9 ins.; 2, Rfn. Dormody (3 feet), 14 ft. 5 ins.; 3, L.-Corpl. Benoit (9 inches), 16 ft. 3 ins.

Putting the Weight.—1, L.-Corpl. Phillips (33) (scr.), 27 ft. 2½ ins.; 2, L.-Corpl. Fuller (minus 1 foot), 27 ft. 7 ins.; 3, Sergt. Waller (scr.), 26 ft. 1½ ins.

Boys' 200 *Yards*.—1, Boy Berlemont; 2, Boy Walker; 3, Boy Warwick.

Inter-Company Relay.—Machine-Gun Platoon, Headquarter Wing: Sergt. Ryall, L.-Corpl. Le Marichal, Rfn. Owen, Rfn. Leigh.

Open Relay.—1, 2nd Bn. The King's Own Royal Regiment; 2, The Grasshoppers Sports Club. *Also ran*.—2nd Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, 22nd Field Brigade R.A.

(Signed) C. T. MITFORD,
President, The Grasshoppers Club.

POLO, 1924–25

Last season was not very successful and there was a shortage of both players and ponies. Also we were dogged by a certain amount of bad luck.

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Our first Tournament, the Murree Brewery Cup, was played in October and for which we entered the following team :—

1. Mr. O. N. D. Sismey.
2. Capt. E. H. Barker.
3. Mr. G. E. R. C. Osborne.
Back. Lieut.-Col. F. G. Willan.

With the assistance of Captain T. Lyon-Smith, R.A., we were able to get up another team, of which the other members were Captain W. H. E. Gott, Captain L. A. N. Morris, and the late Mr. C. B. Lee Steere.

Our team drew the Scots Greys " A " in the first round, to whom we had to concede one goal. An easy victory was expected, but unfortunately Barker got knocked out in the first three minutes by what was thought to be a blow from a piece of a pony's shoe, and he had to go off to get stitched up. The Hon. J. C. C. Jervis took his place. We were fortunate to score two goals in the first chukker, but failed to keep up this form and in the end were beaten, 5–3. Sismey was playing well.

A team consisting of—

1. Mr. O. N. D. Sismey,
2. Mr. O. S. Owen,
3. Mr. G. E. R. C. Osborne,
Back. Mr. G. W. E. J. Erskine,

went to Peshawar at Christmas for the N.W.F. Province Tournament. We met the Guides Cavalry in the first round and were beaten 10–8, after receiving 5 goals on handicap. It was a good fast game and our team put up a good fight against a more experienced side.

In the subsidiary we defeated the Rifle Brigade " A " Team by 4–3, but the Tournament was never finished owing to the rain.

The Infantry Tournament was played at Rawalpindi in February and the team selected was :—

1. Mr. O. N. D. Sismey.
2. Mr. O. S. Owen.
3. Captain E. H. Barker.
Back. Mr. G. E. R. C. Osborne.

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Unfortunately, after having practised for several weeks in these positions, Osborne had to go to hospital with a go of fever two days before the first round, and his place had to be taken by Erskine. We met the subsequent winners, the D.L.I., in the first round and were easily defeated, 5–1, after a fast, galloping game. The D.L.I. were better mounted and Owen had an unequal contest in trying to mark Lieut.-Colonel Jeffreys, the best mounted of them all. Our only goal was scored by Sismey with an excellent shot at a very acute angle from a pass by Barker.

The last Tournament of the season was the Tradesmen's Cup, held at Rawalpindi in March. The team was :—

1. Mr. O. N. D. Sismey.
2. Capt. E. H. Barker.
3. Mr. G. E. R. C. Osborne.
Back. Mr. G. W. E. J. Erskine.

A Greenjacket side was also entered, consisting of :—

1. Mr. D. R. C. Boileau.
2. Mr. O. S. Owen.
3. Capt. T. J. Bosvile, Rifle Brigade.
Back. Lieut.-Col. F. G. Willan.

Our team had a walk over in the first round, beating the 1/19th Hyderabad Regiment 12–2, giving them two goals on handicap. In the second round we were beaten by the P.A.V.O. Cavalry "A" Team, the eventual winners, by 5-3. It was a real good, fast-galloping game, but we were somewhat out-ponied, and Osborne and Erskine were not playing up to their usual form.

When the Battalion was in the Hills at Gharial this summer we had quite a lot of three-a-side polo, including a small tournament. It has been a most useful training ground for those of us who have recently taken up the game, and we have some promising young players in Boileau, Gurney and Mitford. The prospects for next season are quite hopeful, although unfortunately we shall be without Barker for the Infantry.

During the summer we held two very successful Gymkhanas on the Flats. We were extremely lucky with the weather and on each occasion had fine days, and a large number of people came over from Murree for the

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afternoon. During the afternoon of the second Gymkhana the Machine-Gun Platoon staged a highly-successful "wild west" scene entitled, "The Sheriff of Gurgling Gulch." The stage coach (composed of two A.T. carts) produced an altogether unrehearsed wriggle, when driven at full speed, that almost had the effect of unshipping the beautiful damsel and her handsome cow-boy rescuer.

RACKETS

The North of India Championships were played at Rawalpindi in February 1925.

The OPEN DOUBLES were won by C. J. Herbert-Stepney and O. N. D. Sismey, beating the 12th Cavalry pair in the Semi-final by 3 games to love (15–12, 17–14, 15–3), and the Rifle Brigade pair, Captain Bosvile and Newton, in the Final by 4 games to 3 after a thrilling match which we nearly threw away after leading by 3 games to love (15–11, 17–16, 15–1, 7–15, 14–17, 6–15, 15–7).

In the REGIMENTAL DOUBLES we reached the Final by beating the Royal Corps of Signals by 3 games to love (15–5, 15–7, 15–2) and found ourselves up against the Rifle Brigade pair that we had just managed to beat two days before.

In this match we started again by winning the first two games, but then Newton found his real form and we lost the next three. Making a last effort we took the last two games and the match.

Throughout the Tournament Herbert-Stepney, who has improved a great deal in the last year, played very well, his volleying and half-volleying being especially good. Sismey was playing below his usual form, possibly owing to the fact that he was just off the sick list, but he was the stronger of the pair and has all his shots beautifully timed and placed.

The PUBLIC SCHOOLS DOUBLES were won by Eton, G. Newton (Rifle Brigade) and O. N. D. Sismey, who beat Wellington, Captain Marriott (12th Cavalry) and C. J. Herbert-Stepney in the Final by 4 games to love (18–18, 15–6, 15–6, 15–7).

It is the first time in the history of the Tournament that we have won the Regimental Doubles, or Eton the Public Schools Doubles.

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THE SUMMIT OF SARBUN DAKA.

"MOTTO" BRIDGE.

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A MONTH IN THE LIFE OF A COMPANY

October 6th, 1925, B and D Companies were packing up preparatory to their trek across the Murree Hills to Abbottabad. Good-bye to articles of real comfort, good-bye to those things which suddenly loomed up as the most treasured of one's possessions. How much weight could we have, or was it only cubic feet that mattered? Rain in torrents .... Had the monsoon come back or had it never gone? To-morrow we were to lie under the stars if we had the luck to be able to see them.

October 7th.—Fine! Early up, the mules loaded carefully and the bullock carts filled. Yes, all except one—that shared by a certain officer and the Mess. The combined efforts of the two were remarkable—luggage of all shapes and sizes, a perfect armoury of lethal weapons. The mules were brought on the scene, but they saw what they were in for and wisely chose the khud. Eventually an empty bullock cart was found wandering about, and as it seemed quite willing to come on our venture, by 7.30 we were ready to start and start we did.

The first day's route was Gharial—Kuldana—Barian—Changle Galli—Kuja Galli. We all felt the pull up from Dere Galli, the lowest point of our march to Barian; breakfasts and a halt were extremely welcome when we reached Barian. From Barian to Changla Galli the road is very steep and the going rough; we found it the stiffest part of the whole trek and it was particularly trying as it was the first day and every man was carrying a full pack. Changla Galli to Kuja Galli was down hill. The bivouac area at Kuja Galli was in a hollow and protected to a certain extent from the wind. Signal communications were maintained with Battalion H.Q. at Gharial; a message from the Detachment Commander reporting the happy state of the troops and condoling the fact that it was his birthday got mixed up with a few personal remarks of the signaller bewailing his lot and the fact that he had left his football news behind. At dusk fires were lit and soon the rival camps were giving tongue to rival songs, and we retired to bed in good heart and warmish!

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October 8th.—Cold but fine. To-day's route, Dunga Galli—Nathia Galli—Kala Bagh—Bara Galli—about twelve miles and a nice easy march. The scenery along the pipe line is very grand—wide views, deep nullahs and precipitous mountains. "Motto Bridge" is crossed shortly after leaving Dunga Galli. It is so called on account of the Regimental Crests that have been carved on the rock. It is a small wooden bridge spanning a re-entrant down which water falls through ferns and foliage, and the crests are carved on the rocks on either side. We were accommodated that night by the 6th Pack Battery, who went out of their way to make us comfortable. The hospitality extended to all ranks was of the best and we were more than grateful.

October 9th.—Here we dispensed with bullock-cart transport and for the rest of the journey to Abbottabad all our baggage had to be carried on mules. Loading took us rather longer than we had expected, chiefly owing to the inconvenient loads which some of our baggage made. The "Gottery" was conspicuous in this respect.

Although the march was a short one of seventeen miles it was wearisome and the road surface was abominable. We were met just outside Abbottabad by the Bands of the 5th and 6th Gurkhas, who played us up to Dheri Camp, which was some 1500 feet above Abbottabad. The Colonel Commandant took our salute before starting the climb. At Dheri Camp we found two Companies of the 5th Royal Gurkhas under canvas close to us, and they had very kindly pitched our camp; this of course necessitated immediate liaison, which was at once carried out. On two occasions the Gurkhas came out with us and demonstrated to us some interesting points of mountain warfare, at which of course they are past masters. Our training at Dheri was strenuous, pleasant and continuous, Thursday being a working day (Adjutant to note). Our wanderings included the capture of Sarbun Daka. This was a most gruelling day and brought out more than anything the necessity of khud running in light order. Evidently we had not had enough practice!

The combined Company teams were successful in several hard matches of soccer against the 1/5th, 1/6th and 2/6th Gurkhas, who expressed their undying thanks for the lessons

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BATHING—THE LAST MARCH INTO ABBOTTABAD.

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our team had taught them. Some of us played polo and bought some ponies.

Eventually our happy time came to an end in a downpour, and our departure was delayed for two hours, but it cleared up and we were marched out by the Bands of the three Gurkha Regiments. Our thanks are due to the Staff of the 11th I. Infantry Brigade for the help given us in our training, welfare, and all branches of sport.

All ranks were now very fit and after the first march we bivouacked at Sultanpur. The next day we marched to Haripur, where we had our dinners and then went on to Panian, where we bivouacked the night in the dry river bed. The next morning at 2 a.m. we moved to the river Haro, where we had a meal and later marched on into camp at Hassan Abdal. The last thirty-two miles were completed in twenty-seven hours, while the column rate of march was three and a half miles in the fifty minutes with monotonous regularity. Considering we were carrying full marching order all this time, it was good going; nobody fell out and the sickness was light. L.-Corpl. Archer sustained an unfortunate injury to the artery of his hand owing to a lemonade bottle bursting as he was opening it. However, he has now recovered and is not likely to be permanently affected by the injury.

At Hassan Abdal a Swimming Meeting was held in the river Jhablat on October 29th. The results were as follows :—

1.—50 *Yards Breast Stroke.*— 1, L.-Corpl. Finch, D Coy.; 2, L.-Corpl. Mason, B Coy.

2.—100 *Yards.*—1, Rfn. Wright, B Coy.; 2, Rfn. Macadam, D Coy.

3. *Standing Dive.*—1, Rfn. Macadam, D Coy.; 2, Rfn. Hewitt, B Coy.

4. 25 *Yards Inter-Platoon Relay.*—1, No. 16 Platoon (Rfn. Herbert, Shea, Hollington and Corpl. Pallier); 2, No. 6 Platoon (Rfn. Baker, Vidgen, Elsworth and Palmer).

On November 3rd the rest of the Battalion arrived at Hassan Abdal from Rawalpindi.

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REGIMENTAL RECORDS

2nd BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

JANUARY 1925.

January 1st.—Draft of 21 Riflemen joined from Rifle Depot.

January 8th.—R.-S.-M. Cooper embarked at Southampton *en route* to join the 1st Battalion, and is struck off strength.

January 18th and 19th.—Advance party of 1 officer and 30 other ranks proceeded from the Rhine to Aldershot.

January 22nd.—Brevet Major G. R. Dubs proceeds to Staff College, Camberley, as a student, and is struck off strength.

January 22nd.—Brevet Major A. E. Lawrence joined the advance party at Aldershot from Staff College, Camberley, and is taken on strength.

January 24th.—Lieut. D. G. Buxton embarked at Southampton *en route* to join the 1st Battalion, and is struck off strength.

January 24th.—Draft of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 41 Riflemen embarked at Southampton *en route* to join 1st Battalion, and are struck off strength.

January 27th.—Battalion arrived at Aldershot from the Rhine, and relieved the 1st Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment at Tournay Barracks.

January 27th.—News received of the death of Field-Marshal Right Hon. The Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion.

January 31st.—The Battalion attended the funeral of the late Field-Marshal The Right Hon. The Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion.

Strength of Battalion on January 31st, 1925 :—

Officers	W.O.'s	Staff-Sgts. and Sgts.	L.-Sgts.& Corpls.	L.-Cpls.	Buglers	Rfmn.	Boys	Total
34	8	31	37	70	15	401	15	577

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FEBRUARY 1925.

February 1st.—Draft of 21 Recruits posted from Rifle Depot.

February 13th.—Forty three Other Ranks prematurely transferred to Army Reserve.

February 16th.—Brevet Lieut. Colonel G. C. Kelly, D.S.O., joined the Battalion on posting, and assumed the duties of Second in-Command *vice* Major E. B. Denison, D.S.O., M.C.

February 16th.—Brevet Major S. H. Ferrand, D.S.O., M.C., joined the Battalion.

February 23rd.—Draft of 23 Recruits posted from Rifle Depot.

Strength of Battalion on February 28th, 1925 :—

Officers	W.O.'s	Staff-Sgts. and Sgts.	L.-Sgts.& Corpls.	L.-Cpls.	Buglers	Rfmn.	Boys	Total
36	8	31	44	63	14	397	16	573

MARCH 1925.

March 5th.—Lieut. J. H. T. C. Butler off strength on posting to 1st Battalion.

March 27th.—Captain T. N. F. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C., off strength on posting to Depot, K.R.R. Corps, *vice* Captain Campbell, D.S.O., proceeded to India to join 1st Battalion.

Strength of Battalion on March 31st, 1925 :—

Officers	W.O.'s	Staff-Sgts. and Sgts.	L.-Sgts.& Corpls.	L.-Cpls.	Buglers	Rfmn.	Boys	Total
33	8	31	42	69	14	388	20	572

APRIL 1925.

April 1st.—Major G. M. Atkinson, D.S.O., joined the Battalion for duty on posting from 1st Battalion.

April 2nd.—Captain H. C. E. Mauduit and Lieut. J. W. S. Maclure struck off strength on posting to the 1st Battalion.

April 9th to 13th.—Six Officers and 98 Other Ranks of the 16th London Regiment, under Command of Captain H. F. E. Smith, D.S.O., attached to the Battalion for Easter Training, and 1 Officer and 9 Other Ranks, comprising the Transport Section of the 9th Battalion the London Regiment.

April 24th.—Draft of 24 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depot.

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April 25th.—A Detachment of 4 Officers and 80 Other Ranks, under Captain L. G. G. W. Horton, proceeded to Trent, Dorsetshire, to attend the funeral of the late Field Marshal Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Strength of Battalion on April 30th, 1925 :—

Officers	W.O.'s	Staff-Sgts. and Sgts.	L.-Sgts.& Corpls.	L.-Cpls.	Buglers	Rfmn.	Boys	Total
32	8	30	42	70	15	406	19	590

May 1925.

May 8th.—Captain H. C. H. Illingworth, M.C., off strength on posting to 1st Battalion.

May 24th.—Captain J. F. Hare on strength of Battalion on posting from 1st Battalion.

May 24th.—Draft of 24 Recruits joined the Battalion from Depot.

Strength of Battalion on May 31st, 1925 :—

Officers	W.O.'s	Staff-Sgts. and Sgts.	L.-Sgts.& Corpls.	L.-Cpls.	Buglers	Rfmn.	Boys	Total
32	8	30	43	70	15	403	20	589

June 1925.

June 10th.—King's Review Parade on Laffans Plain.

June 17th to 27th.—Battalion moved to Old Dean Common Camp for Battalion Training.

June 30th.—Draft of 25 Other Ranks from Depot.

Strength of Battalion on June 30th, 1925 :—

Officers	W.O.'s	Staff-Sgts. and Sgts.	L.-Sgts.& Corpls.	L.-Cpls.	Buglers	Rfmn.	Boys	Total
32	8	30	43	65	15	428	23	612

July 1925.

July 7th.—R.-S.-M. Jagger winner of King's Medal, N.R.A. Meeting, Bisley.

July 10th.—Lieut. F. V. L. Dundas sailed from London on S.S. *Modosa en route* to join the 1st Battalion, and struck off strength of Battalion.

July 21st.—Draft of 23 Recruits joined from Rifle Depot.

Strength of Battalion on July 31st, 1925 :—

Officers	W.O.'s	Staff-Sgts. and Sgts.	L.-Sgts.& Corpls.	L.-Cpls.	Buglers	Rfmn.	Boys	Total
31	8	30	43	73	15	437	23	629

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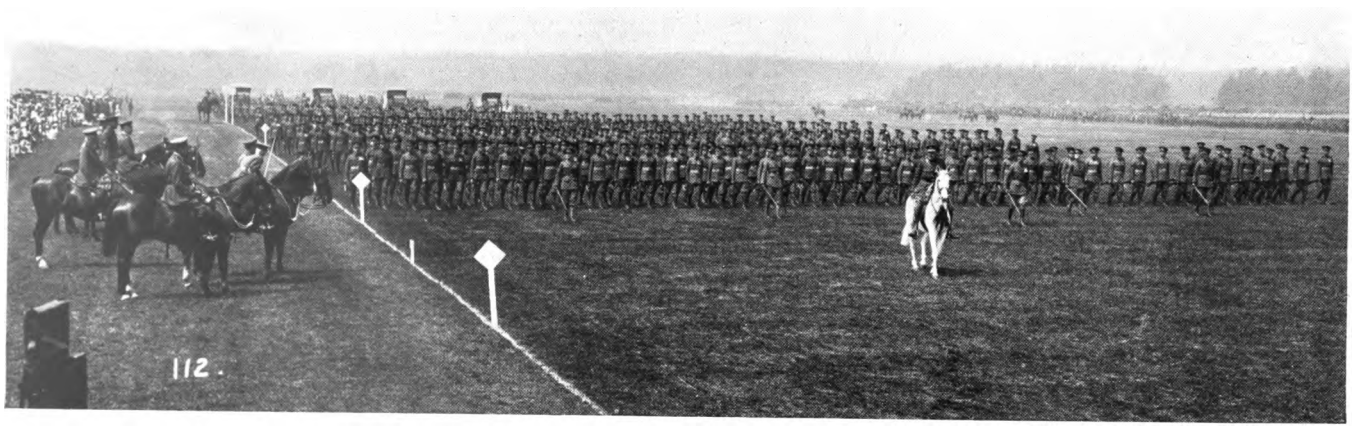

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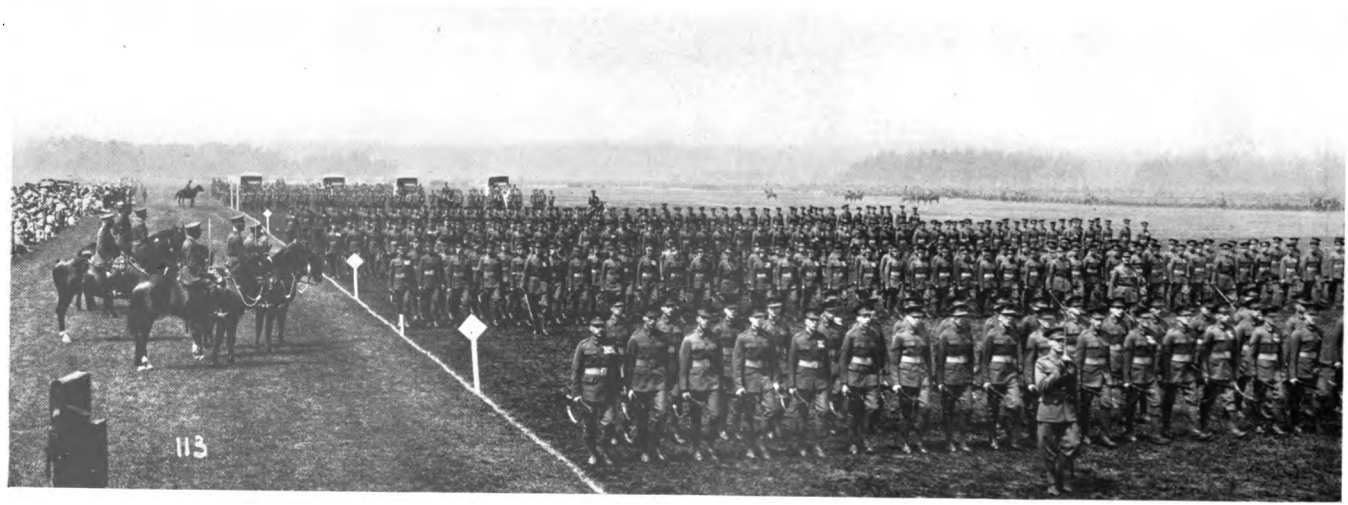

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AUGUST 1925.

August 19*th.*—Draft of 23 Other Ranks joined from Rifle Depot.

Strength of Battalion on August 31st, 1925 :—

Officers	W.O.'s	Staff-Sgts. and Sgts.	L.-Sgts.& Corpls.	L.-Cpls.	Buglers	Rfmn.	Boys	Total
31	8	30	42	71	15	458	24	648

SEPTEMBER 1925.

September 1*st.*—Lieut. C. E. M. Grenville-Grey seconded for service as Adjutant, Eton College, O.T.C.

September 4*th.*—Battalion moved into Divisional Training Area at New Alresford Camp, stopping the night at Golden Pot Camp.

September 9*th.*—W. H. Barnett and Lord Grenfell gazetted 2nd Lieutenants, from R.M.C., Sandhurst.

September 18*th.*—Lieut. P. G. Bower posted to the Battalion from being attached.

September 20*th.*—Battalion started move to Concentration Area for Army Manœuvres, spending that night in Thedden Copse Camp and moving into bivouac at Odiham the next day.

September 27*th.*—Battalion returned to Aldershot, having covered 270 miles since September 4th in seventeen working days.

Strength of Battalion on September 30th, 1925 :—

Officers	W.O.'s	Staff-Sgts. and Sgts.	L.-Sgts.& Corpls.	L.-Cpls.	Buglers	Rfmn.	Boys	Total
31	8	30	41	75	15	450	25	644

OCTOBER 1925.

October 1*st.*—Lieut. R. G. R. Oxley seconded for service on the Staff as A.D.C., to G.O.C., 2nd Division.

October 1*st.*—Draft of 23 Recruits joined Battalion from Rifle Depot.

October 2*nd.*—Draft of 1 Corporal, 8 L.-Corporals, 79 Riflemen and 3 Boys embarked on S.S. *Neuralia* to join 1st Battalion in India.

October 3*rd.*—2nd Lieuts. Lord Grenfell and W. H. Barnett joined on first appointment and attached to the Battalion.

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October 8th.—Captain, Brevet Major P. J. R. Currie, O.B.E., M.C., joined from Durham University O.T.C. and posted to the Battalion.

October 12th.—Captain le G. G. W. Horton relinquishes the appointment of Adjutant on completion of period of Adjutancy and attached to the Battalion.

October 12th.—Lieut. C. A. White appointed Adjutant *vice* Captain Le G. G. W. Horton.

October 20th.—Draft of 25 Recruits joined the Battalion from Rifle Depot.

October 23rd.—Lieut. B. B. E. H. Stafford posted to the Battalion from being attached.

Strength of Battalion October 31st, 1925 :—

Officers	W.O.'s	Staff-Sgts. and Sgts.	L.-Sgts.& Corpls.	L.-Cpls.	Buglers	Rfmn.	Boys	Total
33	8	30	39	70	15	412	24	598

November 1925.

November 21st.—Draft of 31 Other Ranks *ex* 1st Battalion pending discharge or transfer to Army Reserve, posted to the Battalion.

November 25th.—Draft of 25 Other Ranks, *ex* 1st Battalion pending discharge or transfer to Army Reserve, posted to the Battalion.

Strength of Battalion November 30th, 1925 :—

Officers	W.O.'s	Staff-Sgts. and Sgts.	L.-Sgts.& Corpls.	L.-Cpls.	Buglers	Rfmn.	Boys	Total
32	7	30	47	77	15	452	24	652

December 1925.

December 1st.—Draft of 43 Other Ranks embarked at Southampton *en route* for India on posting to 1st Battalion.

Strength of Battalion December 31st, 1925 :—

Officers	W.O.'s	Staff-Sgts. and Sgts.	L.-Sgts.& Corpls.	L.-Cpls.	Buglers	Rfmn.	Boys	Total
32	7	31	46	76	15	400	23	598

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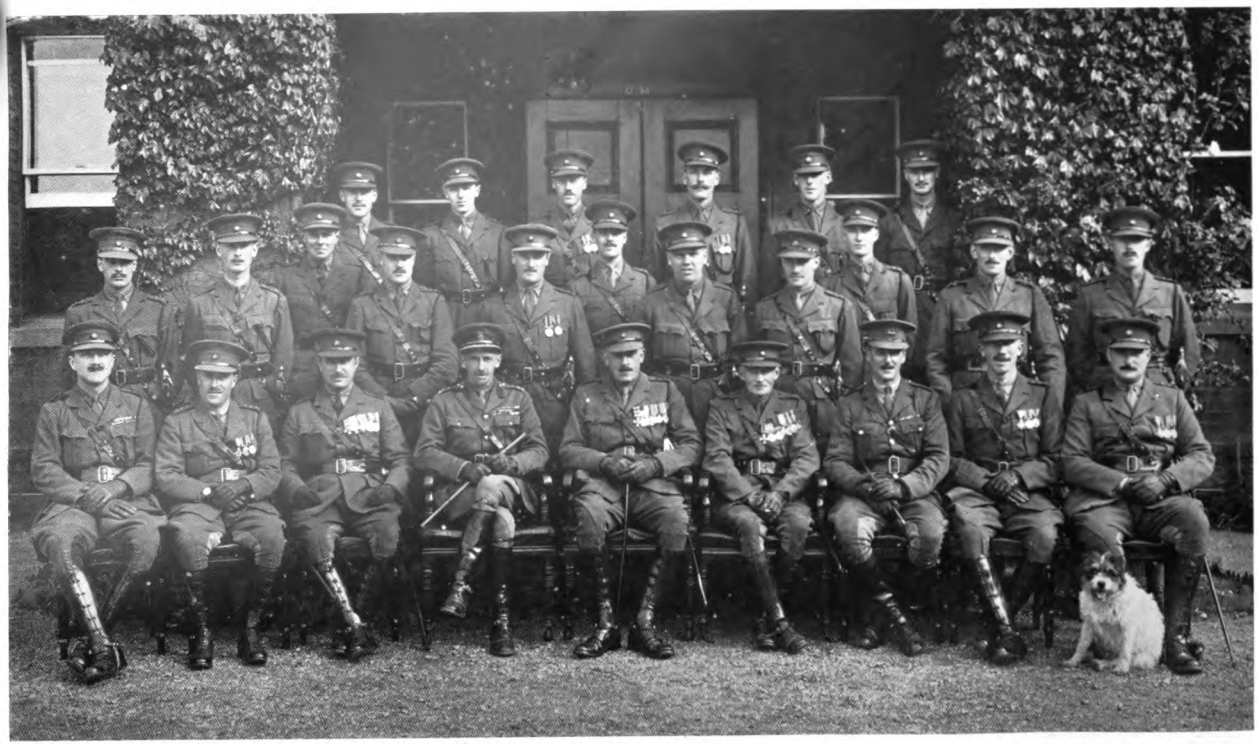

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OFFICERS, 2ND BATTALION, OCTOBER, 1925.

Brigade Commanders' Inspection.

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LIST OF OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, STAFF-SERGEANTS AND SERGEANTS SERVING IN THE BATTALION ON 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

Battalion Headquarters.

Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Howard, D.S.O.–	Commanding Officer.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. C. Kelly, D.S.O.–	Second in Command.
Lieut. C. A. White – – – –	Adjutant.
Lieut. A. G. Bennett – – –	Weapon Training Officer.
Capt. G. Richards, M.C. – – –	Quartermaster.
W. Jagger – – – – –	Regtl.-Sergt.-Major.
W. J. Dunn, M.C. – – – –	Bandmaster.
E. J. Vincent – – – – –	Regtl.-Quartermaster-Sergt.
A. C. L. Austin (Colour-Sergt.) – –	Orderly Room Sergt.

Headquarter Wing.

Major E. B. Denison.	
Capt. J. F. Hare – – – –	O.C., M.G. Platoon.
[Capt. The Lord Cromwell, M.C. –	M.G. Platoon.]
Lieut. C. J. Wilson – – –	,,
Lieut. P. W. Cripps – – –	,,
Lieut. W. H. Amory – – –	Signalling Officer.
A. Burnett – – – – –	C.-Q.-M.-S.
W. Pretty – – – – –	Sergt.-Instr. of Musketry.
R. Brookes – – – – –	Sergt.-Bugler.
W. Woodward, M.M. – – –	Provost Sergt.
J. Jackson, M.M. – – – –	Cook-Sergt.
C. Melly, D.C.M. – – – –	Signalling Sergt.
A. Knowles – – – – –	Orderly Room Clerk.
S. Lindsey – – – – –	Transport Sergt.
D. Woods – – – – –	Pioneer Sergt.
J. Watts – – – – –	Band-Sergt.
C. Start – – – – –	Officers' Mess Sergt.
C. Batkin – – – – –	Sergt., M.G. Platoon.
E. Byrne – – – – –	,, ,,
G. Jones, M.M. – – – –	,, ,,

A Company.

Major G. M. Atkinson, D.S.O.	
Brevet Major P. J. R. Currie, O.B.E., M.C.	
Lieut. O. St. G. P. Nugent.	
Lieut. H. J. A. Scott-Makdougall –	Educational Officer.
Lieut. Hon. G. Campbell.	
Lieut. B. B. E. H. Stafford.	
A. J. Denston – – – –	C.-S.-M.
A. H. Done – – – – –	C.-Q.-M.-S.
A. Mansbridge – – – –	Sergeant.
A. Poultock – – – –	Band-Sergt.
A. Berridge, M.M. – – –	Sergeant.
E. Crouch – – – – –	,,

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B COMPANY.

Capt. Le G. G. W. Horton	(Band President.)
Capt. D. B. Morrieson.	
Lieut. J. H. Paine.	
Lieut. P. G. Bower.	
Lieut. W. D. Davies.	
Lieut. W. A. Chester-Master.	
F. Tuck	C.-S.-M.
A. Cotterell	C.-Q.-M.-S.
H. Green, M.M.	Sergeant.
A. Norris	,,
J. Couch, D.C.M., M.M.	,,

C COMPANY.

Capt. E. D. Shafto.	
Lieut. F. L. Trotter	Transport Officer.
Lieut. J. L. Armytage.	
2nd Lieut. W. H. Barnett.	
F. Hammond, D.C.M.	C.-S.-M.
S. Thompson	C.-Q.-M.-S.
R. Bentley	Sergeant.
F. Mayland	,,
A. Stockley	,,

D COMPANY.

Brevet Major S. H. Ferrand, D.S.O., M.C.	
Lieut. J. N. Cheney.	
Lieut. Hon. D. O. Trench.	
2nd Lieut. G. H. G. Smith-Dorrien	Scout Officer.
2nd Lieut. The Lord Grenfell.	
F. W. C. Bennett	C.-S.-M.
G. Jones	C.-Q.-M.-S.
E. Bryant, M.M.	Sergeant.
F. Young	,,

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

In possession of	1 Badge	117
,, ,,	2 Badges	101
,, ,,	3 ,,	9
,, ,,	4 ,,	5

MEDALS.

In possession of	1 Medal	4
,, ,,	2 Medals	45
,, ,,	3 ,,	38
,, ,,	4 ,,	21
,, ,,	5 ,,	2
,, ,,	6 ,,	1
,, ,,	7 ,,	1
,, ,,	8 ,,	1

CERTIFICATES OF EDUCATION.

In possession of	1st Class Certificate of Education	30
,, ,,	2nd ,, ,, ,,	316
,, ,,	3rd ,, ,, ,,	195
,, ,,	Special Certificate of Education	1

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WEAPON TRAINING

A.R.A. Competitions.

In 1924 the Battalion obtained very good results in these competitions, especially in the Non-Central Matches. In the Company Shield Match all six Companies were mentioned in the Prize List, four of them being in the first six places.

Individual.

Individual results for 1924 were published in last year's *Chronicle*, and those for 1925 will be found in the account of the Bisley Meeting.

Team.

Battalion – – – –	10th in Britannia Trophy.
Greenjackets – – –	7th in Methuen Cup.
Battalion – – – –	2nd in Queen Victoria Trophy.
Battalion – – – –	5th in Royal Irish Cup.
Battalion – – – –	11th in 18th Hussars Cup.
C Company – – –	2nd in Company Shield.
D Company – – –	3rd in Company Shield.
B Company – – –	5th in Company Shield.
H.Q. Wing, X Company –	6th in Company Shield.
A Company – – –	24th in Company Shield.
H.Q. Wing, Y Company –	27th in Company Shield.
No. 14 Platoon – – –	18th in Hopton Cup.
No. 4 Platoon – – –	29th in Hopton Cup.
Battalion – – – –	12th in Machine-Gun Cup.
Battalion – – – –	9th in Duke of Connaught's Cup.

All the above were again entered for this year and the following are some of the scores obtained :—

The King George Cup.—Conditions slightly more strenuous than previously, and great difficulty was experienced in getting probable starters to take part in the training gallops. Several attempts at running the race or shooting the match proved abortive, but eventually it was decided to put an end to our troubles on the R.M.C. Range at Sandhurst. This course proved to be a stiff one with plenty of banks and ditches, and as most of the competitors had had no experience of this since they left the Military Nurseries the results were rather poor. On behalf of the Battalion it should be stated that we have some better

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performers but they were unfortunately absent. The scores were :—

Lieut. W. H. Amory – – – –	60
Lieut. A. G. Bennett – – – – –	57
Lieut. C. A. White – – – – –	55
Lieut. Hon. D. O. Trench – – – –	51
Capt. E. D. Shafto – – – – –	41
Lieut. Hon. G. Campbell – – – –	32
Lieut. H. J. A. Scott-Makdougall – –	32
	328

The Royal Irish Cup, with the same conditions, fixed with a full team on the flatter range at Ash, produced very good results. The scores were :—

R.-S.-M. W. Jagger – – – – –	90
Sergt. A. Brogan – – – – –	85
C.-S.-M. I.M. F. Hammond, D.C.M. – –	83
C.-Q.-M.-S. S. Thompson – – – –	82
Sergt. J. Jackson, M.M. – – – –	64
Sergt. E. Bryant, M.M. – – – –	63
C.-Q.-M.-S. G. Jones – – – – –	59
Sergt. A. Mansbridge – – – – –	53
	579

The results of A.R.A. Competitions for 1925 have just been obtained and are as follows :—

Queen Victoria Trophy – – – –	2nd
Royal Irish Cup – – – – –	2nd
18th Hussars Cup – – – – –	4th
Company Shield—A Company – – –	12th
B Company – – –	19th
Hopton Cup—No. 6 Platoon – – –	2nd
No. 4 Platoon – – –	8th
Machine-Gun Cup – – – – –	17th
Duke of Connaught Cup – – – –	8th

Annual Range Courses, 1925.

These were fired on Ash Ranges, and we had the satisfaction of producing the best results for an Infantry Battalion in the Aldershot Command.

The Battalion Rifle Meeting.

This was successfully held on the Ash Ranges on May 21st. It decided to facilitate the organization of the meeting by barring all members of the Sergeants' Mess, who held a meeting of their own later in the year. The results were :—

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Snapshooting at 300 *yards.*—Class A—Riflemen Owen and Fisher, 17 points each ; Class B—Rifleman Prout, 18 points.

Rapid 300 *yards.*—Class A—Rifleman Stevens, 30 points ; Class B —L.-Corpl. Elliot and Rifleman Stokes, 27 points.

Application 500 *yards.*—Class A—Rifleman Perkins, 24 points ; Class B—L.-Corpl. Hamlin, 18 points.

Grand Aggregate.—Class A—Rifleman Stevens ; Class B—L.-Corpl. Elliot.

Evelyn Wood Competition.

This Command Competition was carried out about June 7th, and the extreme heat made the long march additionally tiring. D and A Companies were left in the Final, which had been eliminated for in Brigades. D Company were beaten by the 2nd Rifle Brigade and 1st Beds. and Herts., and A Company were 18th.

1.—Classification Averages.

(*a*) Combined averages, R. and L. Rifle :—

H.Q. Wing	129.2
A Company	130.3
B ,,	133.9
C ,,	140.7
D ,,	140.
Battalion Average	133.6

(*b*) Light Automatic :—

H.Q. Wing	203.
A Company	178.6
B ,,	161.8
C ,,	192.1
D ,,	195.1
Battalion Average	185.2

(*c*) Rifle and Lewis Gun Combined Averages :—

H.Q. Wing	332.2
A Company	308.9
B ,,	295.7
C ,,	332.8
D ,,	335.1
Battalion Average	318.8

(*d*) L.A. and Rifle Combined Highest Scores :—

H.Q. Wing.—C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M.	439
Bugler Lawrence	389
A Coy.—Corpl. Doak	395
Corpl. T. Moore and Rfn. Mansfield	390
B Coy.—Lieut. Chester-Master	385
L.-Corpl. Bell	367
C Coy.—Lieut. White	414
L.-Corpl. Bailey	387
L.-Sergt. Sievwright, M.M.	381
D Coy.—L.-Corpl. Pullinger, M.M.	407
Rfn. Aldridge	401
Lieut. Trench	398

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2.—Best Shooting Company.

1. D Company. 2. C Company. 3. H.Q. Wing.
4. A Company. 5. B Company.

3.—Best Shots.

	Rifle	L.A.	Total
(*a*) W.O.'s, Class II, Sergeants and L.-Sergeants—			
C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M. – –	191	248	439
(*b*) Corporals, L.-Corporals and Riflemen—			
L.-Corpl. Pullinger, M.M. – –	173	234	407
(*c*) Company Shots—			
A Coy.—Corpl. Doak – –	182	213	395
B Coy.—L.-Corpl. Bell – –	149	218	367
C Coy.—L.-Sergt. Sievwright, M.M.	148	233	381
D Coy.—L.-Corpl. Pullinger, M.M.	173	234	407
H.Q. Wing—Bugler Lawrence –	177*	212	389

* Decided on rifle only.

4.—Classification.

(*a*) Rifle.—Marksmen, 160; 1st Class, 156; 2nd Class, 95; 3rd Class, 8.

(*b*) L.A.—1st Class, 144; 2nd Class, 49; Unqualified, 7.

(*c*) Revolver.—Marksmen, 6; 1st Class, 40; 2nd Class, 49; Failed, 6.

Winners of the A.R.A. Medals for 18th Hussars' Cup.

Table "L."

A.R.A. Silver Spoon.—C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M.
A.R.A. Bronze Badges.—Corpl. Doak, L.-Corpl. Pullinger, M.M., Rifleman Aldridge.

Table "R."

A.R.A. Silver Spoon.—L.-Corpl. Pound.
A.R.A. Bronze Badges.—Rifleman Toomey, L.-Corpl. E. Moore.

Ceylon Trophy.

(*a*) Highest scores in Battalion, Rifle Table "R" or "L":—

			Points to Shield.
C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M.	191	Y Coy.	6
Rifleman Barnes – –	183	A ,,	5
Corpl. Doak – – –	182	A ,,	4
Sergt. Brogan – –	181	D ,,	3
Lieut. Bower – –	180	B ,,	1½
L.-Corpl. Pound – –	180	D ,,	1½

(*b*) Companies with points towards Shield:—

A Coy. –	9 points.	D Coy. –	4½ points.
Y ,, –	6 ,,	B ,, –	1½ ,,

7.—Inter-Company Challenge Shield.

Averages, "R" and "L" Rifle, and points toward Shield:—

C Coy. –	140.7 –	points gained	30
D ,, –	140.0 –	,,	25
B ,, –	133.9 –	,,	20
X ,, –	131.5 –	,,	15
A ,, –	130.3 –	,,	10
Y ,, –	125.7 –	,,	5

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The following remarks on Weapon Training carried out during 1925, are published for information of all ranks :—

Machine Gun.

Remarks by the Colonel Commandant, 6th Infantry Brigade :

" This is the first training season for the Platoon in the Aldershot Command, and I agree with the opinion of the Battalion Commander that the tactical work is good. There is room for improvement in the shooting, which, however, I think there is little doubt will be obtained this year, as the young class is being well and thoroughly trained."

Remarks by the Divisional Commander :

" The classification results are disappointing, the percentage of ' Qualified ' men particularly being too high. I shall hope to see an improvement next year. The tactical handling of this Platoon has been consistently well carried out throughout the training season."

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief :

" Not up to last year's standard, but I hope to see an improvement next year. I am glad to note the good results in tactical handling. The M.G. concentration appears to have been of great value."

Rifle and Lewis Gun.

Remarks by the Colonel Commandant, 6th Infantry Brigade :

" I have to congratulate the Battalion and its Commander very heartily on the excellent results obtained. These are due to the excellent system in force and to the hard and thorough work by all instructors."

Remarks by the Divisional Commander :

" The results obtained by this Battalion, both with the Rifle and Light Automatic, are most satisfactory and reflect the greatest credit on all concerned, showing, as they do, the great care and attention that has evidently been given to Weapon Training by all ranks throughout the year."

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Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief:

"Most excellent results, and a great improvement even on last year. I hope this standard will be maintained. I congratulate the Battalion on their success in the Command Small Arms Meeting, which was all the more creditable as this was the first year in the Command."

LEWIS GUN—TABLE "L" PART II.

Unit	No. who fired	Average score	1st Cl. Gunners	2nd Cl. Gunners	Unqualified, partly or not exercised
1st Cameronians	108	169.38	63	29	16
1st Gloucestershire Regt.	196	152.42	61	90	45
2nd Dorsetshire Regt.	209	164.21	106	80	23
2nd Rifle Brigade	201	181.58	133	51	17
1st Devonshire Regt.	182	171.85	110	60	12
1st Northants Regt.	146	151.47	52	48	46
2nd R. West Kent Regt.	198	154.07	72	73	33
2nd K.R.R.C.	203	185.02	144	49	10

MACHINE GUN COURSE—PART II.

Unit	No. who fired	Average Score	Marksmen	1st Cl. Gunners	Qualified	Unqualified, partly or not exercised
1st Cameronians	48	316.29	32	8	6	2
1st Gloucestershire Regt.	62	303.03	36	9	15	2
2nd Dorsetshire Regt.	59	302.08	30	14	11	4
2nd Rifle Brigade	47	345.53	33	9	5	0
1st Devonshire Regt.	50	275.32	20	5	23	2
1st Northants Regt.	43	275.09	18	10	12	3
2nd R. West Kent Regt.	53	282.78	17	23	13	0
2nd K.R.R.C.	47	279.89	20	9	14	4

RIFLE—TABLES "R" AND "L," PART IV.

Unit	No. who fired	Average Score	Marksmen	1st Cl. Shots	2nd Cl. Shots	3rd Cl. Shots	Partly, or not exercised
1st Cameronians	440	119.35	110	119	152	59	0
1st Gloucester Regt.	499	119.99	106	169	168	56	8
2nd Dorsetshire Regt.	466	122.31	101	181	166	18	3
2nd Rifle Brigade	469	131.68	173	160	124	12	12
1st Devonshire Regt.	522	120.35	112	161	213	36	1
1st Northants Regt.	502	116.23	84	154	190	74	5
2nd R.W. Kent Regt.	470	119.01	115	158	147	50	13
2nd K.R.R.C.	419	133.57	160	156	95	8	16

ALDERSHOT COMMAND SMALL ARMS MEETING, 1925

This Meeting took place on the Ash Ranges from August 5th to August 8th.

In 1924 the 1st Battalion The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and our old rivals, the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, had tied for the Championship at this Meeting. We

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were then still on the Rhine. We entered in 1925, slightly under the disadvantage of not quite knowing the ropes, but we were determined to put up a good show. Range accommodation for practice prior to the Meeting was difficult to get, and the days and weeks were very full up with every form of training, sport and competition. But we did what we could, and we were more or less prepared for August 5th when that day came.

The method of scoring in the Team Events was 5 points for a win, 4 for a second, and so on down to 5th place. In Individual Events points were allotted to the first 20 in each event, the winner getting 20, the second 19, and so on. On the completion of all the Individual Events each unit's points were added up, and the leading unit scored 5 points towards the Championship, the second 4, etc., so that the sum of all the Individual Matches counted the same as one Team Event.

The first day we won the Revolver Team Match and secured 3rd place in the Machine Gun Section Match, giving us 8 points, which was a lead of one on the Rifle Brigade, who had been 3rd and 2nd respectively in these two matches.

We started off the Thursday well, winning the Sergeants' Match and Headquarter Wing Rifle Match early in the morning. In the Young Soldiers' Match, fired under very wet conditions, several units were too good for us, and the Inter-Range Knock-out Competition did not see any of our four teams in the final stages, though the Corporals got through two rounds. But the Section Knock-out Competition gave us another 5 points, our A Company team being undefeated at the end. For the Imperial Tobacco Company Challenge Cup—a Platoon Rifle and Lewis Gun Match—we had two teams left in from the Brigade Eliminating Competition which had been held in July. These were Nos. 6 and 14 Platoons. No. 14 Platoon was about 8th to fire, and was credited with what was up till then the best time of 2 mins. 47 secs. But this was immediately bettered by the next team and the final placing was 5th, the winners being the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, with the remarkable time of 2 mins. 15 secs.

By the end of the day all the Individual Competitions had been completed and we came out 2nd with 186 points—

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10 points behind the 3rd Grenadier Guards. R.-S.-M. Jagger had been 2nd in the W.O.'s and Sergeants' Class, only 2 points behind C.-S.-M. Beaman, of the Middlesex Regiment, who won the Best Shot of all Ranks Challenge Cup. Corpl. Moore, who has been shooting very consistently throughout the year, got 3rd place in the Corporals' Class.

That evening saw us in the lead for the Championship with 28 points, with the Rifle Brigade only 2 behind.

The next day saw our Headquarter Wing Team secure 3rd place in the Anti-Aircraft Match. This also gave us the Headquarter Wing Challenge Cup, which is awarded for the highest aggregate placings in the two Machine Gun Events—the Headquarter Wing Rifle Match and the Anti-Aircraft Match. We just managed to secure one point in the Aldershot Command Match, but our Machine Gunners were dismissed in the second round of the Knock-Out Competition. In the Berdoe-Wilkinson Challenge Cup —A Company Lewis Gun Match—we had only one team that had survived the Brigade Eliminating Competition, whereas the Rifle Brigade had secured all four places in their Brigade. Our team—C Company—did a very good shoot and led for a time with a score of 21, but before long this was bettered by two other units, and the four Rifle Brigade teams were still to fire. By this time it was realised that it was a struggle between the two Greenjacket Regiments for the Championship, as no other unit was in the running. It was an exciting half hour watching the four Rifle Brigade teams go down to fire, but none of them beat C Company's score, which therefore retained 3rd place.

The excitement of that evening was intense. The score board showed us still 2 in the lead from the Rifle Brigade with 35 points, and there was only one match to be fired the next day. So it was 2 up and 5 points to go.

But the story of the Saturday morning is not quite such a joyful one. It was a Rapid Fire Competition—unlimited rapid at 300 yards in one minute—and we regret to say that we did not combine accuracy with rapidity as well as did The Rifle Brigade and several units. Our rivals were first and we were not placed. This gave The Rifle Brigade the Championship by 3 points.

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It was a great struggle and we were by no means disgraced. A very fine performance on the part of the Battalion, but next year we are going to do one better. Our congratulations go to our good friends in The Rifle Brigade on a very great victory. If we could not win, then they were the right people to do so. It was a truly Green Jacket Meeting.

The Commanding Officer published the following message in Battalion Orders :—

"CONGRATULATORY.—It is with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that the Commanding Officer congratulates all concerned on the very satisfactory result of the Command Rifle Meeting.

Although not the winners, I consider all may feel proud of the effort made, and that our conquerors were Riflemen somewhat softens the blow.

It now remains for all of us to make up our minds to win next year, but this can only be achieved by the close attention of all ranks to weapon training for the next twelve months."

Event 3. Machine Gun Section Match—
3rd, 2nd K.R.R.C. Score, 532. Prize, £3. 3 points. Winning Score, 585.

Event 5. Anti-Aircraft Match—
3rd, H.Q. Wing. Score, 94. Prize, £1. 15*s*. 3 Points. Winning Score, 110.

Event 6. H.Q. Wing Rifle Match—
1st, 2nd K.R.R.C. Score, 301. Prize, £10. 5 Points.

Event 7. H.Q. Wing Challenge Cup—
1st, 2nd K.R.R.C. Prize, Challenge Cup.

Event 8. Officers' Individual Match—
9th, Capt. Hare. Score, 50.
14th, Lieut. Bower. Score, 47.

Event 9. W.O.'s and Sergeants' Individual Match—
2nd, R.-S.-M. Jagger. Score, 60. Prize, £2.

Event 10. Corporals' Individual Match—
3rd, Corpl. Moore. Score, 53. Prize, 15*s*.
9th, L.-Corpl. Pullinger. Score, 50.
11th, L.-Corpl. Pound. Score, 50.

Event 11. Riflemen's Individual Match—
13th, Rifleman Barnes. Score, 50. Prize, 2*s*. 6*d*.

Event 12. Young Soldiers' Individual Match—
8th, A.-Bdm. Stevens. Score, 46. Prize, 5*s*.

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Events 8–12–27. All Individuals' Match—
2nd, 2nd K.R.R.C. Score, 136. 4 Points. Winning Score, 146.

Event 15. Aldershot Command Match—
5th, 2nd K.R.R.C. Score, 621. 1 Point. Winning Score, 642.

Event 16. Sergeants' Match—
1st, 2nd K.R.R.C. Score, 194. Prize, Cup and £4. 10*s*. 5 Points.

Event 17. Young Soldiers' Match—
13th, 2nd K.R.R.C. Score, 274. Winning Score, 336.

Event 18. Rapid Fire Competition—
7th, 2nd K.R.R.C. Score, 463. Winning Score, 563.

Event 20. Section Knock-out Match—
1st, A Company. Prize, Cup and £7. 5 Points.

Event 21. Platoon Match—
5th, No. 14 Platoon. Score, 2.47. 1 Point. Winning Time, 2.15.

Event 23. Lewis Gun Match—
3rd, C Company. Score, 21. Prize, £1. 15*s*. 3 Points. Winning Score, 33.

Event 26. Revolver Team Match—
1st, 2nd K.R.R.C. Score, 421. Prize, Cup and £8. 5 Points.

Event 27. Individual Revolver Match—
7th, C.-S.-M. Hammond. Score, 67.
13th, L.-Sergt. Sievwright. Score, 62.

Event 29. Telescopic Rifle Match—
1st, C.-S.-M. Hammond. Score, 40. Prize, £2.
3rd, R.-S.-M. Jagger. Score, 36. Prize, 10*s*.
9th, Capt. Hare. Score, 32.
11th, Major Atkinson. Score, 31.

Event 28. THE CHAMPIONSHIP—
1st, 2nd R.B. Score, 38.
2nd, 2nd K.R.R.C. Score, 35.
3rd, 1st Scots Guards. Score, 26.

Prizes won by the Battalion during the Meeting, excluding Daily Competitions :—4 Cups and £41. 12*s*. 6*d*.

SERGEANTS' MESS RIFLE MEETING, 1925

After a period of nine years it was found possible to re-introduce the holding of a Sergeants' Mess Rifle Meeting. This was held on Saturday, October 3rd, 1925, on No. 2 Range, Ash, and we were favoured with an exceptionally good shooting day for October, and commencing at 1 p.m. we were kept very busy trying to get through the programme before the light failed; in spite of the rush it was found necessary to cancel match 7.

The shooting was of a high standard, considering the fact that we had only just returned from Divisional Training and Manœuvres and that no opportunity had been given for practice.

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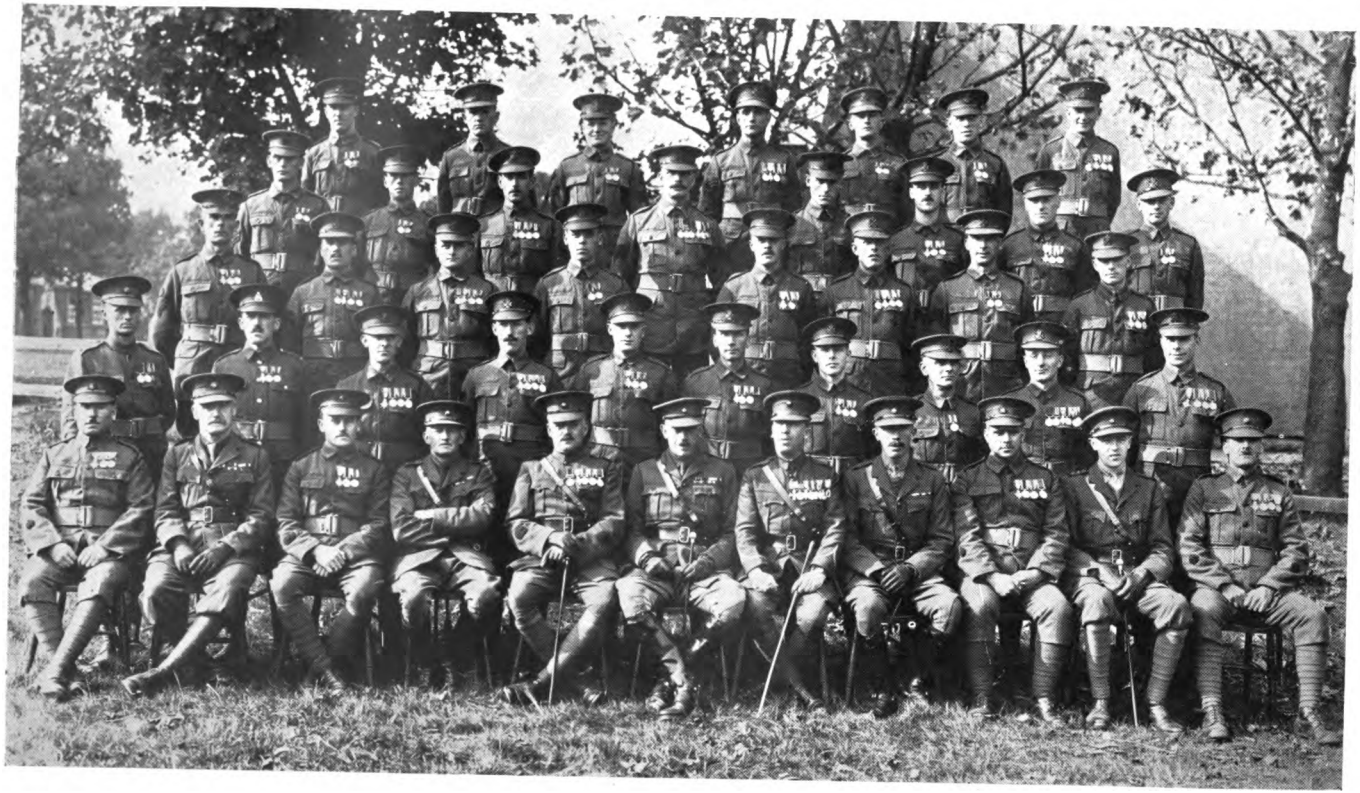

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THE SERGEANTS, 2ND BATTALION, OCTOBER, 1925.

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INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Results.

Match 1.—300 Yards Rapid Small Target, H.P. 20.

1st.—R.-S.-M. W. Jagger	36
2nd.—Sergt. J. Jackson, M.M.	33
3rd.—C.-S.-M. F. Hammond, D.C.M.	32

Match 2.—300 Yards Snapshooting.

Large Snapshooting Target, H.P. 50.

1st.—C.-S.-M. F. Hammond, D.C.M.	46
2nd.—Sergt. J. Jackson, M.M.	37
3rd.—R.-S.-M. W. Jagger	36

Match 3.—500 Yards Large Target, H.P. 20.

The following tied for first five places :—

Bandmaster W. J. Dunn, M.C.	17
Sergt. A. Mansbridge	17
Sergt. W. Pretty	17
L.-Sergt. E. Martin	17
Acting Q.-M.-S. J. Hayes	17

Match 4.—600 Yards Large Target, H.P. 20.

The following tied for first five places :—

R.-S.-M. W. Jagger	17
Colour-Sergt. A. Done	17
Colour-Sergt. S. Thompson	17
Sergt. S. Lindsey	17
Sergt. J. Jackson, M.M.	17

Match 5.—Aggregate.

Class "A," W.O.'s and Sergeants.—1st, C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M.
Class " B," Sergeants and L.-Sergeants.—1st, Sergt. S. Lindsey.
Champion Shot, Sergeants' Mess.—C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M.

Team Matches.

Match 6.—Right Half *v.* Left Half. Teams of eight.

Conditions.—As for the Royal Irish Cup, 1925.

This produced a fine struggle, and in the end a great surprise to the left half, who were much the younger team, and so confident of winning. Teams and scores:—

Right Half.

R.-S.-M. Jagger	70
Sergt. S. Lindsey	69
Sergt. A. Mansbridge	66
Colour-Sergt. A. Done	58
Sergt. E. Martin	48
C.-S.-M. A. Denston	43
L.-Sergt. Dellar	39
Bandmaster W. J. Dunn, M.C.	27
	420

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Left Half.

Sergt. J. Jackson, M.M. – – – –	64
C.-S.-M. J. Hammond, D.C.M. – – –	58
Sergt. W. Pretty – – – – –	56
Colour-Sergt. S. Thompson – – – –	55
Sergt. A. Knowles – – – – –	54
Colour-Sergt. A. Burnett – – – –	47
L.-Sergt. J. Sievwright, M.M. – – –	43
R.-Q.-M.-S. E. J. Vincent – – – –	34
	411

MATCH 8.—Officers v. Sergeants. Teams of six. Target and Tile. 300 Yards.

Won by Sergeants.

In the evening a Social was held in the Sergeants' Mess, and the prizes were distributed by Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Kelly, D.S.O., in the absence of the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Howard, D.S.O.

This was also a farewell gathering on the occasion of C.-S.-M. J. Francis, D.C.M., M.M., who was leaving the Battalion after twenty-two years of very good service in the Regiment.

R.-S.-M. W. Jagger spoke a few words suitable to the occasion, and afterwards asked Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Kelly, D.S.O., to present to C.-S.-M. Francis a silver tea service as a token of esteem and affection from all members of the Sergeants' Mess.

Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Kelly, D.S.O., wished both C.-S.-M. and Mrs. G. Francis the best of luck and prosperity on behalf of the Officers, W.O.'s and Sergeants of the Battalion.

C.-S.-M. Francis replied and presented to the Mess a tankard suitably inscribed, which was accepted by R.-S.-M. W. Jagger on behalf of all members.

A very enjoyable evening was spent, and we were greatly indebted to C.-Q.-M.-S. Cotterill, L.-Sergt. Sievwright, M.M., and several others who entertained us in their usual manner.

COMMITTEE.—The following Committee were responsible for all arrangements:—R.-S.-M. W. Jagger, C.-S.-M. A. Denston, C.-S.-M. F. Bennett, C.-S.-M. J. Hammond, D.C.M., C.-S.-M. T. Tuck and Sergt. W. Pretty.

The Committee tender their warmest thanks to all officers who officiated and helped to make our Rifle Meeting of 1925 a success.

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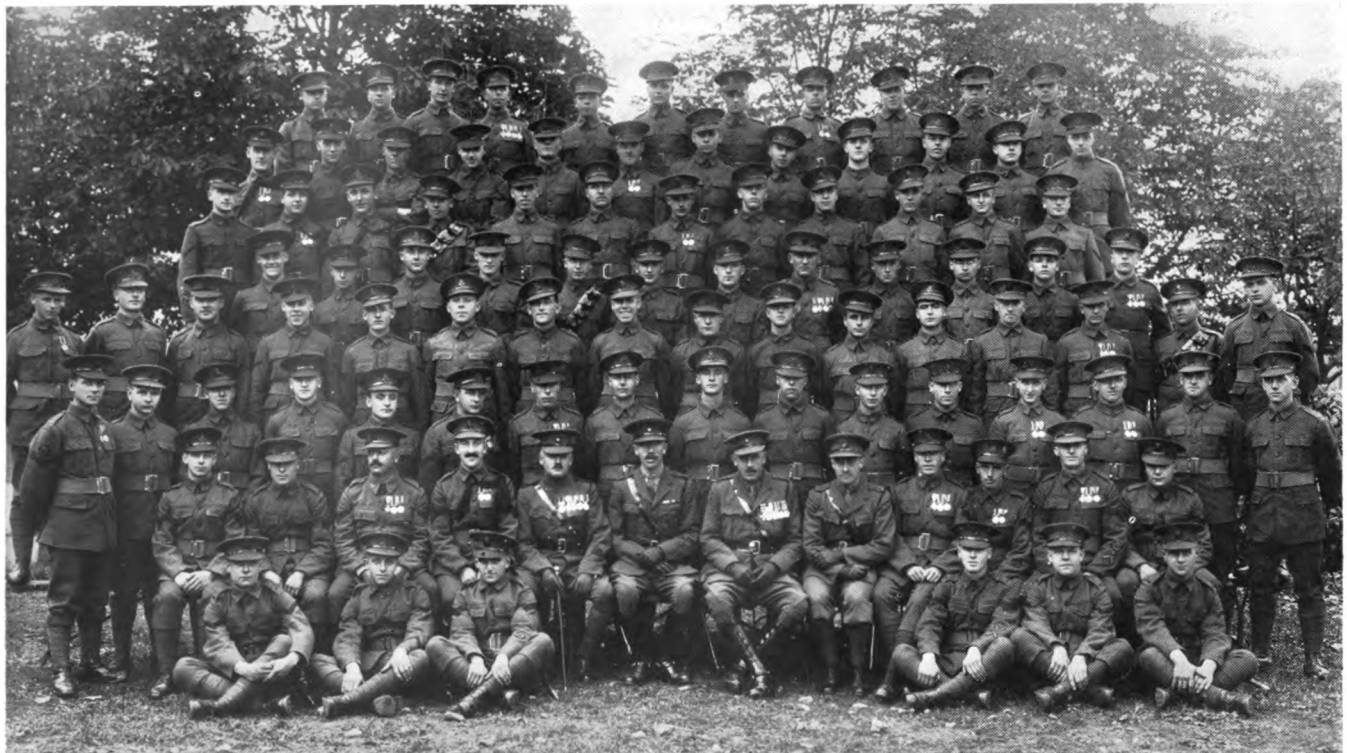

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THE CORPORALS, 2ND BATTALION, OCTOBER, 1925.

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THE A.R.A. CENTRAL MEETING, 1925

In order that those selected to represent the Battalion might have a better chance of practice than was possible at Aldershot, it was decided to send the following party to Winchester for a week's practice immediately before the Bisley Meeting.

FOR RIFLE MATCHES.—Captain J. F. Hare, Lieut. C. A. White, R.-S.-M. Jagger, C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M., Sergt. Brogan, Corpl. T. Moore, L.-Corpl. Pullinger, M.M., L.-Corpl. Pound, L.-Corpl. Elliot and Rifleman Stevens.

FOR LIGHT AUTOMATIC MATCHES.—Lieut. C. A. White, Lieut. Hon. D. O. Trench, R.-S.-M. Jagger, C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M., Corpl. T. Moore, L.-Corpl. Farley, L.-Corpl. Pullinger, M.M., and Rifleman Aldridge.

These constituted our entries for the Army Championships and the Worcestershire Cup respectively, and, at the same time, provided sufficient material for teams for the various team matches. This party accordingly left Aldershot on June 21st and spent a very pleasant week at the Depot, where we found a party from The Rifle Brigade, also in search of a range. We were able to get as much shooting as we had ammunition for, and practised every day, usually with the Lewis gun in the morning and the rifle in the afternoon. On the last day we had a combined shoot with The Rifle Brigade and the Depot Shooting Club, under Methuen Cup conditions, in order to give some assistance to those whose unenviable duty it would be to select the Greenjacket team.

On Sunday, June 28th, we went to Bisley and here we met with an immediate contretemps, L.-Corpl. Elliott, one of our " young soldiers," being arrested the same evening by an officer of the Lancashire Fusiliers as a deserter from that Regiment. This was most unfortunate, as we had only two " young soldiers " altogether, and one is compulsory in the team for the Britannia Trophy. On application to the Committee we were allowed to send to Aldershot for a substitute, who duly appeared next day in the person of Rifleman Weaver, a very fair shot, but naturally hopelessly handicapped by lack of practice under the very exacting conditions of the different competitions included in the Army Championship. Fortunately, Rifleman Stevens, the other " young soldier," shot well up to form all through

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the meeting, so that the loss of Elliott made little or no difference.

Monday morning was occupied with sweepstakes and sighting shots and the serious work started in the afternoon with the Roupell Cup. A summary of results is given at the end of this account, but the following remarks may be added.

With the brilliant exception of Sergt.-Major Jagger, who has never been known to fail, our rifle shots did not perhaps come up to expectations. It is seldom, however, that expectations are realised and we had really no cause for complaint. Sergt.-Major Hammond shot brilliantly at times, his 6th in the Roupell Cup being a fine performance, but he had his ups and downs. L.-Corpl. Pound, considering his comparative lack of experience in competition shooting, did extremely well to get into the Army Hundred. He has the makings of a very good shot, is apparently untroubled by nerves, and one may expect to hear of him again.

In the Worcestershire Cup our two Class "A" pairs did well to be 6th and 9th respectively out of a very large field. Our Class " B " entries were a trifle unfortunate. L.-Corpl. Pullinger and Rifleman Aldridge broke a return spring, and, having already broken their spare one, they missed a whole practice while borrowing another. Corpl. Moore and L.-Corpl. Farley were disqualified for firing bursts of less than three or four rounds, a fate which befell a number of other competitors in Light Automatic Matches.

RESULTS.

THE ROUPELL CUP (Army Championship, 1st Stage).

6th. C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M. Score, 80. Prize, £1.
48th. R.-S.-M. Jagger. Score, 72. Prize, 10*s*.

THE ROBERTS CUP (Army Championship, 1st Stage).

2nd. R.-S.-M. Jagger. Score, 123. Prize, £4 and A.R.A. Small Silver Medal.

Class B.

10th. L.-Corpl. Pound. Score, 82. Prize, £1.

THE ARMY HUNDRED

(Aggregate of the Roupell and Roberts).

2nd. R.-S.-M. Jagger. Score, 195.
72nd. C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M., and L.-Corpl. Pound. Score, 145.

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R.-S.-M. W. JAGGER, 2ND BATTALION.

Winner King's Medal at Home, 1925.

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THE ARMY HUNDRED CUP (Army Championship, 2nd Stage).

37th. R.-S.-M. Jagger. Score, 135. Prize, £1.
47th. C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M. Score, 129. Prize, £1.
62nd. L.-Corpl. Pound. Score, 121. Prize, 10*s*.

THE ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP (Aggregate of 1st and 2nd Stages).

7th. R.-S.-M. Jagger. Score, 330.
64th. C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M. Score, 274.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE CUP (Lewis Gun).
Class A.

6th. R.-S.-M. Jagger and C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M. Score, 299. Prize, £1.
9th. Lieut. C. A. White and Lieut. Hon. D. O. Trench. Score, 279. Prize, £1.

Our Britannia team duly qualified to shoot, that is to say, the total of their aggregate scores in the Army Championship 1st stage were among the first 15, but unfortunately we failed to get a place in the competition proper. We also failed to make much of a showing in the Small Arms Cup.

The following represented the Regiment in the Green-jacket team for the Methuen Cup :—Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Saunders-Knox-Gore (Small Arms School), R.-S.-M. Jagger, R.-S.-M. Hind (Depot) and Sergt. Pretty (Depot). The standard of shooting in this match was very high indeed and it was worth going a long way to see.

The King's Medal for the Best Shot of the Army at Home—Clasp, 1925

This medal is shot for during the N.R.A. Meeting at Bisley by those regular soldiers who fill the first 50 places in the result of the Army Championship, and by 50 Territorials, nominated by the T.A. Rifle Association.

R.-S.-M. Jagger had qualified by getting 7th place in the Army Championship, and therefore remained at Bisley when the rest of the party returned to Aldershot. The Medal was shot for on the first Tuesday of the N.R.A. Meeting, and in the evening the glad news arrived at Aldershot that Sergt.-Major Jagger had won. This was the outstanding success of the year in the 2nd Battalion and is indeed a success to be proud of. No one could have better deserved this win than Sergt.-Major Jagger. For

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some years he has been a regular competitor at Bisley, where he is recognised as one of the most consistent shots in the Army. He has been several years in the Army VIII, and ever since the war he has regularly been well placed in the Army Championship and other service events, without ever having the luck to win an important prize. From the Regimental point of view no one could be keener or take more trouble in improving the general standard of shooting and coaching teams for competitions. There are few days during the summer that Sergt.-Major Jagger is not to be seen on the range helping somebody. It may be added that nowhere was his win more popular than at Bisley, where he is universally liked and admired.

ANNUAL INSPECTION REPORT

The following extracts are published for information :—

Remarks by the Brigade Commander :

"The organization of instruction throughout the Battalion for officers, N.C.O.'s and men is excellent and the general system and method much above the average. The drill and march discipline of the Battalion is very good and the general standard of tactical training high.

The Machine Gun Platoon and Signallers are well trained technically. The results of this year's musketry are excellent. The results of the year's work are extremely satisfactory from every point of view and the Battalion have attained a high standard in all respects."

Remarks by the Divisional Commander :

"A highly efficient Battalion, well commanded and administered. The standard of tactical and weapon training is very high. A fine spirit prevails. Fit for war in all respects."

Remarks by General Officer Commanding-in-Chief :

"A very good Battalion. Well commanded and fit for war."

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HYGIENE INSPECTION REPORT

The following report by the Assistant Director of Hygiene, on the annual inspection of Tournay Barracks, is published for information :—

" Good, well-built Barracks. On the whole one of the best kept Barracks in the Command, for which the unit now occupying deserve the fullest credit. Not only are the Barracks clean and in good order, but no detail has seemed too small.

The condition of the Barrack Rooms, Cook-houses and Dining-rooms are really excellent. The Kitchen floors are the best in the Command. It is a real pleasure to inspect the lines of this unit."

The Divisional Commander, with reference to the above report, has expressed his appreciation of the excellent system prevailing.

(Signed) C. A. WHITE, *Lieut.*,
The King's Royal Rifle Corps,
Adjutant, 2nd Battalion.

CRICKET, 1925

Our first cricket season at Aldershot may be set down as one of moderate success. The actual results were as follows :—Played 11, won 6, lost 5. The side was composed mostly of officers, but there were two outstanding players among the Riflemen, namely, Rifleman Prentice, who headed the bowling averages, but was even more useful in the batting line, making several good scores including an excellent 100, which incidentally is the first century scored by an other rank in the Battalion since the war, and Rifleman Smith (09), who improved immensely during the season and bowled very well at times.

There was no lack of bowling of a sort, in fact it was no unusual thing for practically the whole side, including the wicket keeper, to have a bowl. The drawback was, that it was nearly all of the same type, medium paced right hand. Most of the work fell on Mr. Stafford, who bowled very steadily throughout the season and can bring out a very good yorker on occasions. Most of the other

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bowlers were like the "Curate's Egg," only good in parts. In fact it appeared at times that our bowlers must have been earnest students of the art of gunnery, their "bracketing" being often excellent—first a good high full-pitch, and then one that hopped several times, before it reached the batsman. On occasions, however, Mr. White and Mr. Cheney pulled out an excellent ball, and took some valuable wickets.

The batting too was not always reliable. Everyone on the side was quite capable of making runs, but, as the averages show, only three people finished the season with an average over 12. We really wanted some good solid batting, but anyway no one could complain of the side on the ground of dullness, as a "get on or get out" policy was always followed. The highest individual score (115 not out) was made by Mr. Trench, who batted brilliantly during the season, in spasms.

The fielding of the side was keen without always being ultra-brilliant, in fact several catches were dropped at critical moments.

Most of our matches were played on the two Officers' Club Grounds, which are both very good, but happened in almost every case to be very slow when we played there. This was rather a handicap to us, both in the bowling and batting line, after our three seasons on the matting wickets out in Cologne.

In the Command Cricket Cup we managed to reach the Semi-Final. We beat the R.A.F., from Farnborough, in the first round by 67 runs. In the second round we had a very exciting game with the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who had a good bowling side, but were very weak in batting. We only made 83 and they had got 52 for two wickets at tea time, but then Mr. White and Mr. Stafford rattled the rest of them out for a total of 72, much to our surprise.

In the third round we defeated the 1st Dorset Regiment fairly comfortably. They were the complete opposite to The Rifle Brigade, having good batting, but an almost complete absence of bowling. We ran up a total of 265, of which Rifleman Prentice made exactly 100 in very good style, and then got them out for 128, Mr. Stafford getting four wickets for 22, and Mr. White three for 13.

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We then drew a bye, and so got into the Semi-Final, in which we were defeated by the 1st A.A. Searchlight Battalion, R.E., from Blackdown. This should have been a two-day match, but rain prevented the play on the first day and so perforce made it into a one innings game. This was rather unfortunate for us, as we won the toss and batted first, as it appeared that the wicket was difficult and would get much worse. There was no doubt about the difficulty of the wicket when we went in, but the "getting worse" part did not materialise, as the sun failed to come out, so the drying up process was left to the wind, which did it in much too gentlemanly-like a fashion, and in fact made it a plumb wicket for their innings. We only managed to scrape together 116, of which Mr. Wilson made 28 and Mr. Trench 17. We then got six of their wickets down for 100, but after that met with no more success, and so were beaten by four wickets.

We had two very pleasant away matches during the season, one at Maresfield against the Royal Corps of Signals, who defeated us fairly easily; and the other at Halton, Bucks, against the R.A.F. Depot, where we also got defeated after quite an interesting match.

On the day previous to the latter match we took a team of eight officers to play tennis against the officers at Halton. We had some good games, but suffered a somewhat severe defeat in the end. We were put up for the night by the R.A.F. in their Officers' Mess, which is an enormous country house, formerly belonging to one of the Rothschilds, where we were entertained royally by the Officers of the Depot there, to whom our thanks are due for a very pleasant week-end.

The averages for the season are as follows :—

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Rfn. Prentice – –	24	13	52	10	5.2
Mr. Oxley – – –	21	5	48	9	5.3
Mr. Stafford – – –	71	9	191	24	7.9
Mr. White – – –	55	10	132	11	12.0
Rfn. Smith (09) – –	31	2	104	7	14.8
Mr. Cripps – – –	22	0	116	7	16.7
Mr. Cheney – –	31	3	139	8	17.3

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BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings	Not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
Mr. Wilson – – –	10	3	445	110	63.5
Mr. Trench – – –	7	2	174	115	34.8
Rfn. Prentice – –	10	0	198	100	19.8
Rfn. Smith (09) – –	8	0	92	39	11.5
Capt. Horton – –	7	0	71	25	10.1
Mr. Nugent – – –	5	1	40	18	10.
Mr. Davies – – –	7	1	57	21	9.5
Mr. White – – –	7	1	56	18	9.3
Mr. Stafford – – –	7	0	47	25	6.7
Mr. Bower – – –	5	0	30	24	6.
Mr. Cheney – –	6	2	21	12	5.2
Mr. Oxley – – –	5	0	16	10	3.2
Mr. Cripps – – –	5	0	14	8	2.8

THE BATTALION SPORTS, 1925

The Battalion Sports were held this year on June 11th and 16th; Ceylon Shield Events were reserved for the second day, and all Individual Events were decided the first day except for the two jumps, the mile and the three miles, in which cases the two events were run concurrently. The use of the Command Central Ground had been obtained for the two Final days. This is a very fine ground with a first-class cinder track and all up-to-date equipment. Our own ground was marked out for training and heats and all Companies held their own sports on it during the week preceding the Battalion sports. Entries for the latter were quite good, but unfortunately a large number of men, who had sent in their names, did not put in an appearance on the day of the heats. This was particularly noticeable in the case of the Junior Events, *i.e.*, those for men of under two years' service; so much so that some of these events had to be cancelled, which was a great pity. Fortunately there were enough competitors forthcoming to fill the programme for the 11th, and, as they included all the keenest athletes, the Sports, which looked at one time like becoming a fiasco, were actually quite successful. Some good running was seen, those who distinguished themselves most being C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M., who won the three sprints with considerable ease, and Rifleman Smith, who, besides winning the half-mile and the mile, won the half-mile, open to the Aldershot Command.

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Besides the more serious events the following "side-shows" were included in the programme. These filled a dual role in giving the athletes a breather and in amusing the spectators.

Old Soldiers' Race.	Children's Races.
Band Race.	Four-legged Race.
Ladies' Race.	Officers' and Sergeants' Relay Races.
Sack Bumping.	Boys' Race.

RESULTS.

100 *Yards.*—1, C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M.; 2, Rfn. Aldridge; 3, Rfn. Prentice.

220 *Yards.*—1, C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M.; 2, Lieut. C. A. White; 3, Rfn. Aldridge.

440 *Yards.*—1, C.-S.-M. Hammond, D.C.M.; 2, Bugler Whitmore; 3, Rfn. Aldridge.

880 *Yards.*—1, Rfn. Smith; 2, L.-Corpl. Weale; 3, Bugler Whitmore.

One Mile.—1, Rfn. Smith; 2, L.-Corpl. Weale; 3, Bugler Whitmore.

Three Miles.—1, L.-Corpl. Weale; 2, Rfn. Rawlins; 3, Bugler Whitmore; 4, Corpl. H. Moore.

Three Miles (Junior).—1, L.-Corpl. Elliott; 2, Rfn. Kemsley.

880 *Yards (Open to Aldershot Command).*—1, Rfn. Smith; 2, Sergt. Bayliss (Royal Corps of Signals).

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—1, Rfn. Stevens; 2, L.-Corpl. Smith.

Long Jump.—1, Lieut. C. A. White; 2, Lieut. C. J. Wilson; 3, Corpl. Ford.

High Jump.—1, Lieut. Hon. D. O. Trench; 2, Lieut. P. W. Cripps; 3, Rfn. Newell.

120 *Yards Hurdles.*—1, Lieut. Hon. D. O. Trench; 2, Lieut. C. E. M. Grenville-Grey; 3, Lieut. G. H. Smith-Dorrien.

The Relay Races and Team Races on the 16th made up a very interesting programme. All the events up to and including the 880 yards were run as relays and the mile and three miles as team races. The results were as follows :—

	A	B	C	D	X	Y
440 Yards Relay – –	5	2	3	4	1	6
880 Yards Relay – –	5	1	3	2	4	6
One Mile Relay – –	3	2	1	4	5	6
Two Miles Relay – –	4	2	1	5	6	3
One Mile Team Race –	4	2	1	5	6	3
Three Miles Team Race –	5	1	3	6	4	2
480 Yards Hurdle Relay–	1	5	3	6	2	4
High Jump – –	1	2	4½	6	3	4½
Long Jump – – –	4	2	6	5	1	3
	32	19	25½	43	32	37½

Place	Company	Points
1 –	D –	43
2 –	Y –	37½
3 –	A, X –	32
5 –	C –	25½
6 –	B –	19

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HOCKEY, 1924–25

On the whole the hockey season of 1924–25 may be set down as a very successful one, especially the first part of the season. In Cologne we entered the Rhine Army Hockey League, and when we left in January 1925, and handed over our fixture list and points to the 43rd Light Infantry, we were top of the League and going strong. The actual results were as follows :—Played 13, won 9, drawn 4, goals for 65, goals against 15. The team was practically the same as in the previous season, and naturally a great improvement had taken place, especially in the understanding amongst the forwards, as the goals scored show.

We entered for the Army Cup whilst in Cologne, and had to play the first round almost as soon as we landed in England against the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment. Our opponents were one of the best sides in the Command, and we were greatly handicapped in several ways, as not only was our gear, boots, sticks, etc., still in transit, but also we had no time to collect a full side, and the ground we played on was very soft, which was a great change after the hard squares on which we played on the Rhine. After a moderate game we were defeated by 4 goals to 1.

After our arrival at Aldershot we played several friendly games, but the side never really settled down to the slow grass grounds, and we also felt the loss of two of our best forwards, Captain T. N. F. Wilson and Captain H. C. E. Mauduit. However, we have started off the season of 1925–26 in quite good style and should settle down into a useful side. Colour-Sergt. Austin has represented the Command at back in several matches, and also played for Hampshire against Surrey, and is playing very well this season. L.-Corpl. Archer has improved a great deal and is playing for the Command Second Team. Rifleman Fellows, too, has played in a Command Trial Match and scores very many goals for the Battalion.

The team which played in the Rhine Army League when at full strength was as follows :—

Rfn. Hill, goal; Mr. White and Colour-Sergt. Austin, backs; Mr. Bower, Mr. Wilson and Rfn. Aldridge, half-backs; L.-Corpl. Archer, Rfn. Fellows, Capt. Wilson, Capt. Mauduit and Bdm. Bowden, forwards.

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The hockey matches for the Ceylon Shield produced some very keen games, and the standard of play in the Companies showed a marked improvement over the previous season's form. All the matches in the Leagues were played off before we left Cologne on the Barrack Square at Zugweg, which was really an excellent, fast ground, though a trifle small: these matches roused quite a lot of enthusiasm.

The result left X and Y Companies at the top of the table with an equal number of points, and so a Final match had to be played after we arrived at Aldershot, and after a very keen and hard-fought game X Company won by the odd goal after extra time. The placings and points for Ceylon Shield were as follows:—

1st	–	X	Company	– –	30	points.
2nd	–	Y	,,	– –	25	,,
3rd	–	A	,,	– –	20	,,
4th	–	B	,,	– –	15	,,
5th	–	D	,,	– –	10	,,
6th	–	C	,,	– –	5	,,

FOOTBALL, 1924–25

Ceylon Shield, 1924–25.

The matches for above were played after we reached Aldershot, and resulted as follows:—

1st	–	X	Company	–	Points	for Shield	30
2nd	–	D	,,	–	,,	,,	25
3rd	–	Y	,,	–	,,	,,	20
4th	–	A	,,	–	,,	,,	15
5th	–	C	,,	–	,,	,,	10
6th	–	B	,,	–	,,	,,	5

The standard of play was quite good without being anything startling. It was very pleasant playing on a grass ground again after the bad stony grounds on the Rhine, though the ground at Aldershot, which is quite a good one, was very wet at the end of last season.

X and D Companies tied on points in the League and had to play off the Final, in which X was victorious after a hard game.

Before we left Cologne we were playing in the Rhine Army League, and the results were a great improvement on our performances in previous years, when we had finished much too near the bottom of the League tables to be pleasant.

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In fact, up to the time when we left Cologne and handed over the fixtures and points to the 43rd Light Infantry, we were lying third in the League, equal with the Cameron Highlanders. Our defence was still our chief strength, but at last our forwards did occasionally score when given the opportunity, especially Sergt. Young, whose arrival added greatly to the side's goal-scoring capabilities.

We arrived too late in England to enter for any League or Cups, but in the friendly matches we played, held our own quite well on the whole.

So far we have started the season 1925–26 in great style, especially our second team, who have yet to be beaten in the Aldershot F.A. Junior League. We have also discovered some very useful forwards to assist Sergt. Young and Rifleman Prentice in our first team, namely, L.-Corpl. Read, who has returned from Kneller Hall, and Riflemen Mackay and Mellor, who have arrived from the Depot. Our defence remains practically unchanged, except that both our previous goalkeepers, Sergt. Stark and Rifleman Stenlake, have left us.

In fact, on the whole we should have a very successful season.

BOXING, 1925

Ceylon Shield, 1924–25.

Boxing for the above took place on March 30th and 31st, 1925, at the Marlborough Lines Gymnasium. The results were as follows, together with the points for the Shield :—

1st	–	D Company	– –	Points for Shield	30
2nd	–	C „	– –	„ „	25
3rd	–	B and Y Coys. (tie)	–	„ „	17½ each.
5th	–	A Company	– –	„ „	10
6th	–	X „	– –	„ „	5

D Company proved themselves to be very much the best team, almost entirely monopolising the lighter weights, The standard was very good considering that our star boxers, who represent the Battalion, did not compete, but were awarded two points for their Companies. The outstanding boxers were L.-Corpl. Durbidge, D Company, who won

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the lightweight very easily, and Rifleman Vail, who knocked out at least two opponents a great deal larger than himself while winning the middleweights.

Between the fights we had two very interesting six-round contests. In the first L.-Corpl. Smith fought Guardsman Steel, Scots Guards, who was the champion middleweight of the Guards Brigade. After a very good fight, in which L.-Corpl. Smith was giving away eight to ten pounds in weight, Guardsman Steel was given the verdict.

In the second contest Rifleman Styants defeated Guardsman Meaken, Scots Guards, after a very close and exciting fight.

The only other boxing which took place during the season 1924–25 was the Rhine Army Inter-Unit Team Novices' Competition, which was held just before we left Cologne. The Battalion had a useful team and finally finished a good 2nd in the Competition. Rifleman Vail put up a good show in winning the lightweights.

COMMAND INTER-UNIT TEAM NOVICES' TOURNAMENT, 1925.

1st Round.

1ST KING'S REGIMENT *v.* 2ND K.R.R.C.

The above was held at the Maida Drill Hall, Aldershot, on October 22nd, 1925, commencing at 8 p.m.

Unfortunately there appears to be a complete dearth of officers in the Battalion who know anything about boxing, and in addition our heavyweight other rank was on draft (India), so that the Battalion started the match in a bad way, having given the King's Regiment three walk-overs in these weights. As the scoring in each fight was 2 points for a win and 1 point for a loser, provided he did not " pack in," we thus started the evening with a deficit of 6 points. It says a lot for the team that they nearly made up this lost ground and in the end they were only beaten by 3 points.

The standard of boxing was distinctly good on the whole for novices and some very keen fights were witnessed, all of which were fought in a clean, sportsmanlike manner.

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The actual results were as follows (in order of fighting) :

1st King's Regiment v. 2nd K.R.R.C.

Officers.—*Welterweight.*

2nd Lieut. A. J. Newall, walk over.

Middleweight.

2nd Lieut. H. C. L. Chausey, walk over.

Other Ranks.—*Heavy.*

L.-Corpl. Veitch, walk over.

1st Welter.

Pte. Healing beat Rfn. Sillett.

This was a good even fight all through, Healing winning on points.

1st Light.

L.-Corpl. Edwardson beat Corpl. Smith.

This was an easy victory for Edwardson, who was quicker and had a longer reach than Smith.

2nd Middles.

Pte. McCarthy lost to Bugler Bainbridge.

In the first round Bainbridge caught McCarthy two or three good body blows with his right, and then delivered the K.O. to the jaw, also with his right.

Bantam.

Boy Donnelly lost to Rfn. Mackay.

Mackay, with a longer reach, kept Donnelly, who put up a plucky fight, at a distance and scored with his left, finally winning on points.

Feather.

Pte. Smithurst lost to Rfn. Simpson.

This was a ding-dong affair with both boxers going all out from the start. After three close rounds, Simpson, who stuck it well and was very fit and well trained, was adjudged the winner.

There was an interval of ten minutes, during which the Band of the King's Regiment, who were the " Home " team, played some cheerful ditties.

1st Middle.

Pte. Johnson lost to Rfn. Vail.

In the first round there was some good hard hitting on each side, but little guarding. In the second round Rfn. Vail gradually gained the mastery, scoring freely with his left until he had boxed his opponent to a standstill. Pte. Johnson was not awarded any points.

2nd Light.

Pte. Hanlon beat Rfn. Gregory.

This was a fast, keen fight. Gregory put up a very good show against a stronger man, and was finally beaten on points after taking a lot of punishment.

3rd Welter.

L.-Corpl. Livesey lost to Rfn. Crutchley.

This was about the best fight of the night. Livesey was slightly the quicker and probably the stronger, but Crutchley used his left to advantage. After three very close rounds it was impossible to give a verdict, so an extra round was fought ; in this Livesey appeared to be going for a K.O., but Crutchley kept him off, and scoring well

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with his left was finally successful by a very small margin. Luckily, Crutchley had trained hard and was very fit, and this just pulled him through. He is now in the Indian draft, and should do well in the 1st Battalion as a Welter.

2nd Welter.

Pte. Sweatman lost to Corpl. Craigie.

This was quite a good fight and Sweatman put up a good show against a better boxer, especially in the third round. Craigie was obviously on top during the first two rounds, and should in fact have had his man out in the second round. He finally won fairly comfortably on points.

Light-Heavy.

Pte. Lunt beat L.-Corpl. Barwick.

Both of these men, though boxing as light-heavies, weighed little over eleven stone, Lunt being the stronger of the two. In the first round Lunt scored freely, Barwick covering up too much; however, the latter stuck to it well and scored frequently with his left in the third round, and in the end Lunt won fairly comfortably on points.

This ended an enjoyable evening's boxing (from the spectators' point of view, anyway).

Our thanks are due to the King's Regiment for making all the arrangements, providing the Officials, etc. Also to C.-S.-M.-I. Copeland, of the P. T. Staff, and L.-Corpl. Smith, who assisted us greatly with our training, which was carried out with a will, both by the team and reserves, though there are so many other interests at Aldershot that it was very difficult to squeeze in any training at all.

Finally, our thanks are also due to all the members of the team who carried out the training and put up such a good show, as well as the Reserves (L.-Corpl. Weale, Rifleman Butcher and Rifleman Furr), who also trained well, but did not have a chance to show their merit.

SWIMMING, 1925

Army Swimming Championships.

The Battalion was represented by two individuals in the Army Swimming Championships which took place on July 1st, 1925.

L.-Corpl. Ball lowered the previous record time of the Army Championship 440 Yards Free Style Race by seven seconds, an extraordinarily fine performance upon which he is to be heartily congratulated.

Results.

440 *Yards.*—1, L.-Corpl. Ball. Time, 6 mins. 21 2-5th secs.
100 *Yards.*—4, L.-Corpl. Ball.
100 *Yards Back Stroke.*—3, Rfn. Butt.

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Battalion Aquatic Sports.

During the course of the Battalion Aquatic Meeting, which took place on July 9th, 1925, considerable unsuspected talent was brought to light, thus enabling a good representative team to be selected for the Command Swimming Meeting; the names, however, of the majority of prize-winners are those of old and tried performers. The number of entries was nearly double that of the previous year; this is accounted for by the fact that Aldershot provides greater swimming facilities than were available on the Rhine, greater keenness therefore being shewn.

Results.

200 *Yards*.—L.-Corpl. Ball, Y Coy.; Rfn. Norris, A Coy.; Mr. Smith-Dorrien, D Coy.; Rfn. Ashwood, A Coy.

100 *Yards*.—L.-Corpl. Ball, Y Coy.; Rfn. Norris, A Coy.; L.-Corpl. Hawxwell, D Coy.; Rfn. Parks, C Coy.

One Length (100 *Feet*).—L.-Corpl. Ball, Y Coy.; Sergt. Melly, X Coy.; Rfn. Norris, A Coy.; Rfn. Bryant, A Coy.

High Diving.—Mr. Smith-Dorrien, D Coy.; L.-Corpl. Ball, Y Coy.; L.-Corpl. Henry, C Coy.; Rfn. Weeks, B Coy.

Spring Diving.—Rfn. Weeks, B Coy.; L.-Corpl. Henry, C Coy.; Rfn. Black, B Coy.; L.-Corpl. Ball, Y Coy.

Plunging.—L.-Corpl. Ball, Y Coy.; Mr. Smith-Dorrien, D Coy.; L.-Corpl. Henry, C Coy.; Rfn. Seymour, X Coy.

Back Stroke.—L.-Corpl. Ball, Y Coy.; Rfn. Weeks, B Coy.; Rfn. Pateman, D Coy.; Rfn. Bainbridge, D Coy.

Walking the Greasy Pole.—Rfn. Bainbridge, Stenlake, Kingsley and Bryant.

Six Length Inter-Company Relay Race.—Order of Companies:

X C Y B D A

Winning Team of X Company.—Sergt. Melly, Rfn. Sturdy, Bugler Anthony, Rfn. Bampton, Rfn. Seymour, Rfn. Aviss.

Points.

Y	Company	–	–	–	–	43¾	points.
X	,,	–	–	–	–	37¾	,,
C	,,	–	–	–	–	36½	,,
A	,,	–	–	–	–	25	,,
D	,,	–	–	–	–	24½	,,
B	,,	–	–	–	–	20	,,

Unfortunately water polo, which was becoming popular in the Battalion last year, was seldom played owing to the extreme difficulty of collecting players at the somewhat inconvenient times allotted for practice. It is, however, hoped that we shall play more next year, and so be able to enter a good team for the Command Water Polo Tournament.

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The Aldershot Command Unit Team Swimming Challenge Shield Competition.

Of the fourteen unit teams who competed for the Aldershot Command Swimming Shield on July 22nd, 1925, we were third, a by no means bad performance when it is considered that we had less opportunity of reaching the same high standard as other units which had the facilities of Aldershot at their disposal during the previous year. The Competition is largely designed to be won by the unit having the highest standard throughout, rather than by the unit having the best individual performers; the Battalion was therefore represented by a team of thirteen. Despite these conditions a large measure of credit must inevitably go to L.-Corpl. Ball and Rifleman Butt.

We hope that next year, having no excuses to put forward, we may even improve on our position as third.

Those of the following team who were "placed" and thereby gained points for the Battalion have their achievements worded in brackets after their name:—

440 *Yards.*—L.-Corpl. Ball (1st, time 6 mins. 30 2-5th secs., 6 points).
High Diving.—Mr. Smith-Dorrien (2nd, 5 points).
Spring Diving.—Rfn. Weeks.
Plunging.—L.-Corpl. Henry.
100 *Yards.*—Rfn. Norris, Sergt. Melly.
Breast Stroke.—Rfn. Seymour, L.-Corpl. Hawxwell.
Back Stroke.—Rfn. Butt (1st, 6 points), Rfn. Pateman.
Variety Six-Length Relay.—Rfn. Weeks, Rfn. Seymour, L.-Corpl. Henry, Mr. Smith-Dorrien, Rfn. Read, Bugler Anthony.
Free Style Six-Length Relay.—Rfn. Butt, Rfn. Sturdy, Rfn. Parks, Sergt. Melly, L.-Corpl. Hawxwell, L.-Corpl. Ball (3rd, 8 points).

Points for Swimming Shield.

1.	R.A.M.C.	45 points.
2.	2nd Royal Fusiliers	32 ,,
3.	2nd K.R.R.C.	25 ,,
4.	1st Royal Dragoons	24 ,,

THE BAND

"I do like a Big Brass Band."

"This is the Orderly Room, Sir," he said, opening a door, on which I saw a microscopic label with the mysterious and equally microscopic words "C.O." inscribed on it. I had told my guide what I wanted, and before I could speak, he said to the Adjutant: "Do you know where the

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Band is, Sir ? " but from his tone I believe he really knew all the time.

" Fetch me a map of England, showing all the seaside towns, Sergt.-Major," he replied.

The Sergt.-Major left the room.

" But how can I help you ? " said he, turning to me.

" I want your help for my collection of material for my annual production, ' Bands that have Blown,' " I explained.

" I'll gladly see what I can do," he said, " I often hear from the Bandmaster, who is the proud possessor of a typewriter and most elegant note paper."

" But why the map ? " I asked.

"Ah, that will soon be explained," he said, " if you will follow me on the map," which has just been brought in.

" Mobility is one of the Bandmaster's principles, so please follow me closely : It is January 1925. We are in Cologne—a brilliant rendering of the Rhineland Army Sunday Evening Service was the Band's Farewell to Rhineland ; we look back on the time in Cologne as a period of great educational value—how stimulating to the young bandsmen to think of the Orchestra in ' Tannhäuser ' or ' Carmen '—I am sure the Band could not have failed to have retained some of the musical atmosphere of the opera. Next at Ostend *en route* for England—there is no Gold Cup to win at this time of year. At Easter the Band was quite at home at Southsea, and in May it shivered at sunny Hastings. Then came the great Summer Campaign—I cannot name the places clockwise. It brightened Coventry in July, and in the same month the Bandmaster found himself at Henley for the first time since 1914, when Leander defeated the Germans in a neck to neck finish ('tis whispered that ' Rule Britannia ' played ' fortissimo,' turned the scale and kept the Grand Challenge Cup in England). But not even a beautiful rendering of the Boating Song could give strength to Eton's oars last year. And so to Brighton, visited and revisited, for four whole weeks. Thence to Reading and on to Weston-super-Mare, where I heard the sea receded miles on ' Classic ' days, leaving a strand of ozone-smelling mud, only to hurry shorewards when the foxtrots and electrophone gave tongue and sang Foxtrot Melodies. Sunday League concerts brought the

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Band to London audiences, and the Empire heard its tunes at Wembley Exhibition, where Daventry and 2LO broadcasted their efforts to many listeners-in, and on more than one occasion the *Radio Times* disclosed the fact that the Band of the 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps would be relaid from Southsea to Bournemouth. There was a concert in Eton School Hall, and a service in Eton College Chapel, and a day with the Winchester O.T.C. Lastly, there was the Horse Show and the Aldershot Military Tattoo, at which nearly one thousand Bandsmen, under the baton of our Bandmaster, played '1812,' made more realistic by gigantic scenic effects."

"You didn't seem to go North," I said, as the Adjutant paused in his enthusiasm.

"As a matter of fact the Band did 'stir up t'lads' in Wakefield, and I hear that large posters, according to its local press in Manchester, say, 'the Band of The King's Royal Rifle Corps' is 'cooming!'"

"What is the secret of this success?" I asked.

"The secret of their success," he continued, "seems to be Mobility, Harmony of Bandsmen and Instruments and a little almost invisible Baton, those are the weapons the Bandmaster employs;

"1925 found the Band on several new piers and on more than one well-known bandstand. That fact speaks for itself. It is satisfactory from every point of view to be asked again and to be accepted as a newcomer.

"To anyone who heard the Band often certain performances must stand out in excellence. Personally, I have in mind the rich and sympathetic rendering of the Memorial Service to General Sir T. Morland at Aldershot, and the adaptability to march time at the funeral of Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell at Beaconsfield. It was on this occasion that the Solo Bugler sounded the Reveillé with remarkable tone and effect.

"The fullness of the 'Overture' from Tannhäuser thundered magnificently through the School Hall at Eton one Sunday in June, and many boys were left wondering where the solo cornet player was skilfully hidden, feigning an echo. And then again at Manœuvres: the Band was the soul of the March and reassured us that 'one can play

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on piers and yet not lose the route march touch.' I can still hear the echoing rhythm of that Band and Bugle march through Odiham."

"I think you can fill up the gaps in your story now," said the Adjutant. "But you must know that there are many gaps always to be filled in the Band, when the 'time-expired' leave the service. It is here that the hard work is done; it is in this connection that an Adjutant and a Bandmaster must put their heads together.

"The Home Battalion has now become a Band nursery for the 1st Battalion, and have taken the responsibility of selecting boys for the Band of the Foreign Service Battalion; I think this policy should be most carefully considered and enlarged on in the general interests of the Regiment.

"In conclusion, I must tell you that the Bandsmen played their part well in helping the Battalion to reach the highest average in the Aldershot Command in the Annual Range Course; also that the Olympic Spirit of the Bandmaster in his mature age snatched a narrow victory for the W.O.'s and Sergeants *v.* the Officers at the Annual Sports. Mobility, you see!"

"I feel I can sum up nearly all your information in one sentence," I said. "Your Band represents the Regiment in its wanderings; its success is founded on Mobility, combined with Harmony, both of band and music."

"Thank you," said the Adjutant, adding, "and on a wise appointment made in India in 1904 by a Commanding Officer who always had the full interests of the Band at heart."

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DEPOT RECORDS *

DIGEST OF SERVICE FOR 1924

January 5th.—1 W.O. and 50 Riflemen embarked at Southampton on board S.S. *City of Marseilles* on posting to 1st Battalion K.R.R.C., India.

March 22nd.—No. 6837141 R.-S.-M. W. Jagger posted to 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C.

April 15th.—Lieut. J. R. N. Garton posted to 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C.; 27 Other Ranks posted to 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C.

May 1st.—Lieut. G. de Bruyne joined Depot from 2nd Battalion for a tour of duty.

June 16th.—Lieut. J. W. S. Maclure joined Depot from 2nd Battalion on attachment.

June 18th.—1 W.O. and 9 Other Ranks posted to 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C.

July 18th.—26 Other Ranks posted to 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C.

August 2nd.—Lieut. G. de Bruyne qualified (Q.I.) at Short Qualifying Course (Officers' Rifle) at Small Arms School, Hythe.

August 5th.—75 Other Ranks joined Depot from 2nd Battalion for preparation for India.

August 7th.—26 Other Ranks posted to 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C.

August 22nd.—24 Other Ranks posted to 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C.

August 29th.—28 Other Ranks posted to 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C.

September 30th.—62 Other Ranks embarked at Southampton on S.S. *City of Marseilles* on posting to 1st Battalion K.R.R.C., India.

October 21st.—Captain G. S. Oxley, M.C., joined Depot from 1st Battalion, India, for a tour of duty.

* It is regretted that owing to an oversight these records were omitted from the Volume for 1924.

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October 29th.—20 Other Ranks posted to 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C.

November 15th.—Colonel B. J. Majendie, C.M.G., D.S.O., assumed command of the Rifle Depot *vice* Colonel G. N. Salmon, C.M.G., D.S.O.

November 25th.—50 Other Ranks joined Depot from 2nd Battalion for preparation for India.

December 16th.—26 Other Ranks posted to 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C.

The undermentioned Officers, Warrant Officers and N.C.O.'s were serving on the Staff at the Depot on December 31st, 1924 :—

Colonel T. G. Dalby, D.S.O. – –	Commanding.
Bt. Major S. H. Ferrand, D.S.O., M.C.	
Capt. G. S. Oxley, M.C. – –	O.C. Training Company.
Capt. E. F. Campbell, D.S.O., M.C. –	Administrative O.C. Company.
Lieut. R. A. T. Eve – – –	Acting Adjutant.
Lieut. G. de Bruyne – – –	Training Company.
Lieut. J. W. S. Maclure (2nd Bn.) –	Officer i/c Cadre.
Capt. E. Scutt – – – –	Quartermaster.
6837123 E. Hebblethwaite – –	R.-Q.-M.-S.
6837106 J. W. Biltcliffe – –	O.-R.-Q.-M.-S.
6837151 F. G. Bunker – –	C.-S.-M.
6837139 H. H. Edwards – –	C.-Q.-M.-S.
6848339 A. T. Baal – – –	Sergt.-Cook.
Mr. F. J. Joyce, ex-C.-S.-M. (K.R.R.C.) – – – –	Civilian Orderly Room Clerk.

Average for recruits : 78·6.

WEAPON TRAINING

The results in Table A (Rifle only) for 1924 show an increase on the previous year's average, this year's figure being 94·2 points. As only 50 rounds per man are allotted for Light Automatics and there is no "Test" Shoot, no record of the average is retained.

The Depot Staff qualified in Rifle as under :—

Good Shots – – – – – –	54
Fair Shots – – – – – –	19
Unqualified – – – – – –	3

Highest scores obtained by N.C.O.'s and men were :—

W.O.'s and Sergeants.—6837839 Sergt. W. Pretty. Score, 113.
Corporals and L.-Corporals.—6841519 L.-Corpl. H. Gossage. Score, 113.
Riflemen.—5245197 Rfn. S. Pulley. Score, 108.

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It must be mentioned that there is no such standard as "Marksman" in Table A. A "Fair" shot corresponds to a 2nd Class Shot.

The recruits, in addition to an Open Range Test, fired the Empire Miniature Range Test and qualified thus :—

1st Class, 85. 2nd Class, 53. 3rd Class, 4.

The practices in this test are very simple and some good results were obtained in the Rapid Shoot.

Recruits fired the same course on the open range as the Depot Staff. An A.R.A. Medal was given to every recruit obtaining 100 points and over in Part 3 of Table A. 152 recruits were exercised during the Weapon Training Year 1923–24 with the undermentioned results :—

Squad	*Average*	*Highest Score*	*A.R.A. Medals*
Oct. 1923 – 1924.	80.2	6840704 Rfn. H. Madden (99)	nil.
Feb. 1	82.4	6842545 Rfn. S. Stevens (102)	2
	Rfn. S. Stevens, 102 ; Rfn. A. Crawley, 102.		
Feb. 11.	71.0	6876925 Rfn. E. Braithwaite (89)	nil.
Mar. 1.	71.7	6842603 Rfn. M. Barber (101)	1
	Rfn. M. Barber, 101.		
Mar. 11.	81.04	6842642 Rfn. J. Hawkswell (106)	2
	Rfn. J. Hawkswell, 106 ; Rfn. W. Martin, 104.		
April	75.6	6839313 Rfn. A. Bridger (103)	2
	Rfn. A. Bridger, 103 ; Rfn. J. Parker, 102.		
June.	87.6	6842726 Rfn. J. Stokes (103)	1
	Rfn. J. Stokes, 103.		

As this is the first year that recruits have fired Table A throughout the year, a comparison with the result of only one squad in last year is not any indication of progress or otherwise. The one squad in the previous year secured an average of 75·0.

THE RIFLE DEPOT SHOOTING CLUB

The Rifle Depot Shooting Club began the year 1924 with indoor Miniature Range practice, and at the end of February a team of eight competed against the College in the School Range, under "Country Life" conditions and using ·22 rifles. We lost the match by a narrow margin but were somewhat compensated by the enormous tea provided by the School. A return match in March avenged our defeat and we were able to entertain our opponents.

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In both cases, undoubtedly, the shooting would have suffered if we had feasted before firing.

Throughout the first three months of the year the Miniature Range was open three times a week and competitions were organised for the evenings, in which all ranks took part. A special class was reserved for recruits. Special conditions eliminated the pot-hunter and no one was allowed to win a prize successively.

The Rifle Club had a full programme during the summer months. Practice for the Bisley Meetings began in April and continued throughout May and June. The heavy expense and the eternal hunt for ammunition did not allow us to send everyone to Bisley, and most of the new blood was eliminated, as the veterans of previous meetings proved themselves still the most capable of representing the Depot. We missed R.-S.-M. Jagger, who gained many prizes for us last year, but were glad to see him shooting for the 2nd Battalion at Bisley. C.-Q.-M.-S. Fitt was another absentee and hard to replace. Next year we shall be without Rifleman Ashforth, who has attended many meetings and twice secured the Army Championship in Class 2.

Previous to the A.R.A. Meeting we competed against the College and other teams, and this gave us valuable practice in team-work. Results were as under :—

JUNE 3RD, 1924 (at Chilcomb Range).	*Points.*
1st.—Winchester College – – – –	456
2nd.—The Rifle Depot – – – –	446
3rd.—Oxford University – – – –	407
JUNE 5TH, 1924 (at Chilcomb Range).	
1st.—H.M.S. *Excellent* – – – –	461
2nd.—The Rifle Depot – – – –	444
3rd.—Winchester College – – – –	439
JUNE 26TH, 1924 (at Bisley).	
1st.—The Rifle Depot – – – –	459
2nd.—Eton College – – – – –	408

All these matches were fired under "Ashburton" conditions, the Rifle Depot firing without the use of wind-gauges.

The Depot entered for the "Prince of Wales' Cup," which is a non-central event, but unfortunately we did not obtain such good results as in practice shoots and we do

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not anticipate being in the prize list. We competed in all the Central Matches open to us.

The Worcestershire Cup gave our Lewis gunners a chance to fire and the Depot entered two teams. Neither was successful, but we had the satisfaction of seeing the guns fire without any stoppages or trouble. Practice for this match was a big drain on our ammunition. Observation during the Competition was both difficult and deceptive.

The Greenjackets, as usual, took part in the Methuen Cup. We had a wider choice for a team than last year, as both Regiments had battalion teams at Bisley, and Colonel Saunders-Knox-Gore was also available.

We entered in many of the N.R.A. Competitions and had a hard fight to compete with the new "bulls" and the high standard of marksmanship reached by the Colonial teams. Compared with last year's results we cannot boast of a successful year, but we did not disgrace ourselves. Most of us shot up to our usual standard, but too frequently we required that extra point to place us in the prize list.

The Rifle Depot was not well represented at the Salisbury Plain Area Weapon Training Meeting in August. This was due to the Depot being full of recruits and all available N.C.O.'s and men attending the O.T.C. Camp at Tidworth, but our three representatives were successful in all the events in which they competed.

Detailed results of these meetings are given below.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE ROUPELL CUP (Army Championship, 1st Stage).

Class A.

18th. Sergt. Pretty. Score, 88. Prize, £1.

Class B.

10th. Rfn. Ashforth. Score, 81. Prize, £1.
13th. Rfn. Homewood. Score, 80. Prize, £1.

THE ROBERTS CUP.

Class B.

13th. Rfn. Ashforth. Score, 77. Prize, £1.

THE WATKIN CUP (2nd Stage).

39th. Sergt. Pretty. Score, 120. Prize, £1.
57th. R.-S.-M. Apsey. Score, 109. Prize, 10*s.*
117th. Rfn. Ashforth. Score, 105. Prize, 10*s.*

THE REVOLVER THIRTY.

15th. R.-S.-M. Apsey. Score, 77.

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THE METHUEN CUP.

7th. The Greenjackets. Points, 1161. (19 teams competed.)

SWEEPSTAKES, POOLS, ETC.	*Prize.*
R.-S.-M. Apsey – – – – –	£1 15 6
Sergt. Pretty – – – – –	3 5 10
L.-Corpl. Davenport – – – –	5 0
Rfn. Ashforth – – – – –	3 10 0
Rfn. Homewood – – – –	3 10 0

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

ST. GEORGE'S VASE.

117th. Rfn. Ashforth. Score, 70. Prize, £1. 10*s*.
165th. R.-S.-M. Apsey. Score, 70. Prize, £1. 10*s*.

H.M. THE KING'S MEDAL.

41st. Sergt. Pretty. Score, 141.

H.M. THE KING'S PRIZE (2nd Stage).

78th. R.-S.-M. Apsey. Score, 87. Prize, £2.
182nd. Rfn. Ashforth. Score, 85. Prize, £2.

H.M. QUEEN MARY'S PRIZE.

111th. Rfn. Homewood. Score, 136. Prize, £1.

THE KINNAIRD.

60th. L.-Corpl. Davenport. Score, 33. Prize, £1.

THE SOUTHERN.

38th. Sergt. Pretty. Score, 32. Prize, £1.

THE B.S.A.

32nd. L.-Corpl. Davenport. Score, 31. Prize, £1.

SWEEPSTAKES, POOLS, ETC.	*Prize.*
R.-S.-M. Apsey – – – – –	£1 11 0
Sergt. Pretty – – – – –	8 13 0
L.-Corpl. Davenport – – – –	12 6
Rfn. Homewood – – – –	2 17 0

HAMILTON-LEIGH CUP.

18th. The Rifle Depot.

SALISBURY PLAIN AREA WEAPON TRAINING MEETING.

Match 5.—Sergt. Pretty. Prize, 15*s*.
„ 6.—Sergt. Pretty. Prize 20*s*.
„ 7.—Rfn. Homewood. Prize, 10*s*.
„ 8.—Rfn. Homewood. Prize, 15*s*.
„ 9.—Rfn. Homewood. Prize, 15*s*.
„ 9.—Rfn. Ashforth. Prize, 15*s*.

Total Winnings—£45. 9*s*. 4*d*.

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THE RIFLE DEPOT SPORTS

FOOTBALL.

SEASON 1923–24.

Teams were entered for the Southampton Senior League, Winchester Thursday League, Russell Coates Cup, Intermediate Cup and The Army Cup.

We were knocked out of the Army Cup in the first round by the 5th Brigade R.F.A., who beat us 1–0 in a very good game on our ground. Our team was also unfortunate in the Russell Coates Cup, being defeated by Netley Sports on their ground.

The team were more successful in the Intermediate Cup, where they reached the fourth round. In the first round they were drawn against Hartley Wintney and, after extra time on their ground, the game resulted in a draw and we were victorious in the re-play. We drew a bye in the second round and a walk over in the third, owing to our opponents scratching; we then had to meet the R.A.F. Flowerdown,, in the fourth round. We were unfortunate in not having our full side in this match and consequently lost 4–1.

The Senior League Team had a good season and at home were always a difficult side to beat, and if we had played as well in our away matches we no doubt should have won the Competition.

A.-Sergt. Fry, R.B., Rifleman Mellor, K.R.R.C., and Rifleman Stimpson, R.B., were the usual scorers, the latter's performance being worthy of note, as he changed from goalkeeper to inside-left in the middle of the season and then obtained 13 goals to his credit. For consistent good play Rifleman Bromley deserves a mention; during the whole season he never had an "off day."

The Annual Match against Winchester College was played on their ground and resulted in a somewhat easy win for our team, Lieut. Newton, The Rifle Brigade, shooting a marvellous goal, the particulars of which, and the explanation as to how the ball got into the net, would best be obtained from him.

Our 2nd XI were again successful in winning the Thursday League; although not actually completed we could not be

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beaten, and were allowed to retain the Cup for another year.

Our team is the only military one in this league, the remainder being small civilian club teams in Winchester. The fact that they could seldom beat us seemed to annoy them, and most games usually resulted in our team trying to quell a riot, in which the spectators joined, and the referee usually got the worst of. In view of this it was unanimously decided not to enter next year and so leave them to fight among themselves.

Taken as a whole the season was quite a successful one, and although our teams do not distinguish themselves to any great extent, great keenness is shown throughout and there are plenty of games for those who want them. It must also be remembered that it is harder to organize a team at the Depot than in a Battalion, as men only remain here for such a short period.

HOCKEY.

Season 1923–24.

Taken as a whole the season was quite a successful one. Out of fourteen matches played, seven were won, six lost and one drawn.

There are two great difficulties in running a Hockey Team here—

1. To arrange enough matches without going too far afield.
2. To raise eleven men to play.

As regards 1, with the exception of the Hants Depot and the R.A.F., at Flowerdown, all the teams we play are civilian ones from neighbouring towns and villages. These are limited owing to travelling expenses.

The difficulty of raising a side is mainly due to the fact that these teams can only play on Saturdays, on which day there is always a Depot football match, and the majority of the football players also play hockey.

However, in spite of these difficulties we had some very pleasant games, and when we were able to turn out our best side we always won. There is no doubt that if we had had our full side every time we should have had a far greater number of wins to our credit.

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CRICKET.

Season 1924.

Played 13. Won, 2. Lost, 5. Drawn, 2. Abandoned, 4.

Not a very successful season, though the matches were all heartily contested and were all very pleasant. Good sportsmanship was shown by all our opponents.

One draw—that against Winchester Training College—was very much in our favour, the other *versus* St. Cross was in their favour.

Of the losses—Lytchett beat us by 6 runs only, and West Hill by two wickets on the stroke of time.

Of the wins—we beat Twyford on the stroke of time by three wickets after they had sportingly declared. We beat Whitchurch easily on their own ground, but they had ample revenge at St. Cross. On the Whitchurch Ground, if a batsman hits the ball over the high G.W.R. Embankment the reward is a bottle of whiskey. We all attempted to get the coveted prize, but failed, though only by a narrow margin. Let us hope that next year someone will manage to "draw the cork."

We were nobly entertained by Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Lees, Bart. (late 60th Rifles), at the Manor in the match *versus* his village, Lytchett.

May 3*rd*.—*v*. St. Cross C.C.
May 7*th*.—*v*. Deanery
May 10*th*.—*v*. West Hill
August 30*th*.—*v*. Eastleigh
} Abandoned ; wet.

May 28*th*.—*v*. Lytchett (away).—Lost. Lytchett, 82 (Corpl. Meach, six for 24 ; Major Tod, four for 29). Depot, 76 (Capt. Campbell, 35 ; Major Mansel, 11 not out).

May 29*th*.—*v*. Winchester Training College—Draw. Depot, 170 (Capt. Moore-Gwynn, 73 ; Capt. Campbell, 40 ; Major Tod, 29). W.T.C., 67 for nine (Tod, five for nine ; Meach, two for 15 ; Anderson, two for 20).

June 21*st*.—*v*. Ordnance Survey C.C.—Lost. Ordnance, 191 for nine (Tod, five for 65 ; Ferrand, three for 66). Depot, 56 (Campbell, 20 ; Tod, 15).

July 9*th*.—*v*. Whitchurch C.C. (away)—Won. Depot, 152 for 6 (Campbell, 59 ; Ferrand, 48 not out). Whitchurch, 88 (Sergt. Tuck, five for 24 ; Lieut. Turner, three for 18).

August 13*th*.—*v*. Deanery C.C.—Lost. Deanery, 183 for eight (Lieut. Skinner, three for 55 ; Sergt. Woolmore, two for 21 ; Goodall, two for 11 ; C.-Q.-M.-S. Edwards, one for 14). Depot, 79 (Campbell, 28 ; Heller, 15 ; Edwards, 12).

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August 16th.—*v.* Twyford—Won. Twyford, 159 for three. Depot, 161 for seven (Campbell, 111 ; Aslet, 13 ; Bromley, 13).

August 20th.—*v.* Whitchurch—Lost. Whitchurch, 153 (Woolmore, three for 25 ; Tuck, two for 26 ; Mitchell, two for 26 ; Ross-Gower, two for 30 ; Lieut. Ashburner, one for 15. Depot, 85 (Woolmore, 21 ; Ross-Gower, 11).

August 23rd.—*v.* St. Cross—Draw. St. Cross, 184 (Ross-Gower, five for 45 ; Tuck, two for 28 ; Moore-Gwyn, three for 53). Depot, 67 for seven (Tod, 23 not out).

August 28th.—*v.* West Hill C.C.—Lost. Depot, 183 for nine (Lieut. Turner, 54 not out ; Tod, 22 ; Woolmore, 13 ; Ross-Gower, 12 ; Goodall, 11 ; Campbell, 18). West Hill, 190 for eight (Tod, five for 36 ; Ross-Gower, two for 43).

The annual match, The Officers *versus* Mr. Johns' Preparatory School, "Winton House," was played as usual, resulting in a win for the Officers.

This is always an amusing match, enjoyed by the Depot as much as by the Boys, who always entertain us extraordinarily well, and it is really a test of who can play least badly after a very large tea, including strawberries and cream, and I am glad to say we usually win.

Our side are given a few handicaps, such as batting with small bats, out if a six is hit, retire when anyone obtains 30 and last but by no means least, every member of the side bowls two overs working alphabetically ; we always find this a great handicap as some of the non-cricketers have great difficulty in reaching the end of the over, the the record at present being held by a Rifle Brigade officer with five wides in his first over. But what really made this match go with a swing was the amusement caused to the small boys by seeing a famous rugger player in the Regiment fielding a cricket ball as if it was a rugger ball.

There is a wide range of ages in this match. The youngest I suppose may be 9, and in this case our oldest member was Sir Guy Campbell, who bowled his two overs securing a wicket.

RECRUITS.

Throughout the year we have always had on an average about 100 recruits at the Depot ; this has enabled us to organize a great many competitions in all kinds of sport. These have chiefly consisted of Inter-Squad Team Competitions, but there have also been individual and Inter-Depot

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Sports, in which the Hampshire Depot has often been included.

The recruits, on the whole, show great keenness in all their sports, but very few are outstanding, due chiefly to the fact that they have little opportunity of taking part in games before they enlist. The keen ones, however, show great improvement whilst at the Depot and should be of use in the Battalions later on.

Football.

One afternoon a week is devoted to recreational training, which usually takes the form of football; in addition to this in the early part of the winter games are played in the evenings after tea.

In March a Rifle Depot Inter-Squad Knock-out Competition was played, two teams being entered from each Squad. This was won by the October Squad K.R.R.C., A Team.

Two Six-a-side Inter-Squad Competitions were played off, one in April and the second in May. These were both played off in one afternoon. Sixteen teams were entered (two from each squad), and the winners were February I Squad. K.R.R.C., and March I Squad, K.R.R.C., respectively.

During November and December an Inter-Squad League was organized and played in two groups, two teams from each squad entered, one in each group. The winners of A Group were August Squad, K.R.R.C., and B Group, July Squad, R.B. This made an exciting final, which was won by the former after a very good game, the score being 3–2.

Another Six-a-side Competition was arranged and played during December on two afternoons. Eighteen teams entered. This resulted in a win for the July Squad, R.B., who beat the July Squad, K.R.R.C., in the final.

Boxing.

Several team and individual competitions have been held during the year.

In February, owing to the small numbers of recruits, a combined individual competition was arranged, and

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divided into four weights, of which the R.B. won three and the K.R.R.C. one.

Later in the same month a team from the Rifle Depot fought one from the Hampshire Depot, teams consisting of 20 recruits. This competition was won by the Rifle Depot, the score being 47 to 40 points.

During April the Depots were more full of recruits and so it was possible to run individual competitions for each Depot. Great keenness was shown and the entries were good, 76 out of a possible 110 entering. From these fights teams of 20 were chosen for an Inter-Depot Triangular Competition held on April 28th, May 5th and 12th, resulting in a win for the Rifle Brigade, the points being :—R.B., 94 ; Hampshires, 78 ; K.R.R.C., 68.

A very interesting and instructive demonstration was given to all recruits on April 10th and again on November 5th by Captain W. H. Palmer, M.C., and two Sergt.-Majors from the Headquarter Gymnasium at Aldershot. This was mainly instruction on the elementary points and fouls.

Further individual competitions were carried out in December, where the usual keenness was shown.

Cricket.

Cricket matches were arranged every Wednesday afternoon. Great difficulties were experienced in finding enough pitches and time to enable all squads of both Depots to have a game in the afternoon. The usual procedure adopted was to allot the pitch to two squads for one hour, and with two pitches at Bar End and one at St. Cross, one was able to give a game to 12 squads, which was about the usual number. One hour was always enough, the average score made by any one side rarely exceeding 50 and usually between 20 and 30.

A few matches were arranged and played between a recruits' team and a team chosen from the instructors.

Athletics.

The Depot Athletic Meeting was held on August 18th and was run as an Inter-Squad Competition, consisting entirely of team events. Great keenness was shown, and some quite good athletes were found. The Competition

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was won by March II Squad with 24 points, followed by June Squad with 22 points. Teams were then chosen for an Inter-Depot Triangular Competition, which took place on August 28th, and was rather easily won by the Hampshire Depot, the scores being:—Hants, 49; K.R.R.C., 35; R.B., 18.

An Inter-Depot Cross Country Run was held on April 1st. Entries were limited to three squads from each Depot. The Hampshire Depot proved rather too good for us, the results being:—Hants, 181 points; R.B., 497; K.R.R.C., 566.

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DEPOT RECORDS

DIGEST OF SERVICE FOR 1925

January 14*th.*—Lieut. the Hon. J. C. C. Jervis, M.C., 1st Battalion K.R.R.C., joined Depot for a tour of duty.

February 2*nd.*—July (1924) Squad—18 strong—posted to 2nd Battalion.

February 15*th.*—Brevet Major S. H. Ferrand, D.S.O., M.C., posted to 2nd Battalion on completion of tour of duty.

February 23*rd.*—August (1924) Squad—23 strong—posted to 2nd Battalion.

February 25*th.*—Captain E. F. Campbell, D.S.O., embarked on H.T. *Assaye* on posting to 1st Battalion on completion of tour of duty.

March 12*th.*—Captain T. N. F. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C., 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C., joined Depot for a tour of duty *vice* Captain Campbell.

April 24*th.*—October (1924) Squad—24 strong—posted to 2nd Battalion.

June 30*th.*—January (1925) Squad—25 strong—posted to 2nd Battalion.

July 21*st.*—February Squad—23 strong—posted to 2nd Battalion.

August 18*th.*—March Squad—24 strong—posted to 2nd Battalion.

September 30*th.*—April Squad—23 strong—posted to 2nd Battalion.

October 13*th.*—Lieut. R. A. T. Eve relinquished appointment of Acting Adjutant on completion of tour of duty.

October 18*th.*—Lieut. S. C. F. De Salis, 1st Battalion K.R.R.C., joined Depot for a tour of duty and appointed Acting Adjutant *vice* Lieut. Eve.

October 20*th.*—May Squad—24 strong—posted to 2nd Battalion.

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The following Officers, Warrant Officers and N.C.O.'s were serving on the Depot Staff on December 31st, 1925 :—

Col. T. G. Dalby, D.S.O. – – –	Commanding.
Capt. G. S. Oxley, M.C. – – –	O.C. Training Coy.
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C. –	Administrative O.C. Coy.
Lieut. the Hon. J. C. C. Jervis, M.C. –	Officer i/c Training Cadre.
Lieut. S. C. F. De Salis – – –	Acting Adjutant.
Lieut. G. de Bruyne – – –	Weapon Training Officer.
Quartermaster and Capt. E. Scutt –	Quartermaster.
G. Hind – – – – –	R.-S.-M.
E. Hebblethwaite – – – –	R.-Q.-M.-S.
J. W. Biltcliffe – – – –	O.-R.-Q.-M.-S.
F. G. Bunker – – – – –	C.-S.-M.
H. H. Edwards – – – –	C.-Q.-M.-S.
A. Baal – – – – –	Sergt.-Cook.
Mr. F. J. Joyce ex-C.-S.-M. (K.R.R.C.) – – – –	Civilian Orderly Room Clerk.

184 recruits were posted to the 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C. during 1925.

WEAPON TRAINING, 1924-25

The Dutymen and Recruits at the Depot both fire Table "A" of the Annual Course, with the exception of a higher standard of qualification and the introduction of a box respirator in one practice for the trained men. However, after a Rifleman has fired a Battalion Course, he comes to the Depot and finds a 6ft. target at 300 yards, a sandbag upon which to rest his rifle and no handicap such as Steel Helmets and Battle Order—the Gas Mask is robbed of all its terrors.

During the year 1924-25, 192 recruits were exercised in Rifle and L.A. with the undermentioned Rifle results :—

Qualified "Good" – – – – – –	63
Qualified "Fair" – – – – – –	124
Unqualified – – – – – – –	5

The shooting naturally was better in the summer than the winter. A squad firing last December found the snow a great strain on the eyes. Another disadvantage was provided by the sun in winter. Unfortunately, owing to the siting of the Range, the sun peeps over the hill behind the Butts punctually at 9.45 a.m. and it remains obstructive until 3.30 p.m., by which time the ground is freezing hard and the light is beginning to fade. Consequently the best

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time about Christmas for shooting is between 8 a.m. and 9.30 a.m., which means intensive shooting.

The average for the Recruits' Rifle Course was 88·41, an increase of 4·8 points over last year. Fourteen recruits scored 100 points or over out of a possible 125. An A.R.A. Medal was given to each of these recruits. Squad records are given below :—

Squad	*Sergt.-in-Charge*	*Average*	*Winners of A.R.A. Medals.*
July.	Sergt. Woolmore	84.5	Nil.
Aug.	Sergt. Debley	83.92	Rfn. Tansley, Walker and Hempstead, 103.
Oct.	Sergt. Tuck	86.58	Rfn. Coulson, 107. „ Ewen, 102. „ Harrigan, 101.
Jan.	Sergt. Smith	85.25	Rfn. Vincent, 107. „ Johnson, 106. „ Rhodes and Durrant, 100.
Feb.	Sergt. Crouch	78.8	Rfn. Jermin, 110. „ Sillett, 101.
Mar.	Sergt. Debley	82.0	Rfn. Cannon, 102.
April.	Sergt. Barker	82.48	Rfn. Purches, 110.
Mar.	Sergt. Debley	82.0	Rfn. Cannon, 102. „ Lambert, 107.
May.	Sergt. Carter	84.44	Rfn. Milner, 108. L.-Corpl. Ryan, 106. Rfn. Nichols and Baldwin, 102. „ Gingell, 100.

The Depot Staff (Trained Men) fired the Annual Course in April and increased the average of last year. Every one of the Dutymen qualified, which is explained by the easy conditions and the posting to the Depot of Riflemen who are not 3rd Class Shots.

At the end of the weapon training year Sergt. Pretty relinquished the duties of Sergt.-Instructor in Weapon Training upon taking up similar duties in the 2nd Battalion, and he was succeeded by Sergt. Brogan.

SOUTHERN COMMAND WEAPON TRAINING MEETING, 1925.

MATCH 1.

	Score	£	*s*	*d*
Series B.—15th, S.-I.-M. Hardman, R.B.	14		5	0
Series C.—3rd, Corpl. Binding, K.R.R.C.	16	1	0	0
8th, Corpl. Masters, K.R.R.C.	14		10	0
Series D.—25th, Rfn. F. Jones, K.R.R.C.	13		5	0
32nd, Rfn. Homewood, R.B.	12		5	0

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MATCH 2.

		Score	£	s	d
Series B.—	6th, Sergt. Moore, R.B.– – – –	33 –		10	0
Series C.—	5th, Corpl. Gossage, K.R.R.C. – –	28 –		10	0
	11th, Corpl. Masters, K.R.R.C. – –	26 –		5	0
Series D.—	15th, L.-Corpl. Jukes, K.R.R.C. – –	25 –		10	0
	32nd, Rfn. Kemp, R.B. – – –	23 –		5	0

MATCH 3.

Series B.—	11th, Sergt. Slater, R.B. – – –	15 –		5	0
Series C.—	*1st, Corpl. Watts, R.B. – – –	17 –	2	0	0
	10th, Corpl. Gossage, K.R.R.C. – –	14 –		5	0
Series D.—	*1st, Rfn. F. Jones, K.R.R.C. – –	19 –	2	0	0
	10th, Rfn. B. Jones, K.R.R.C. – –	17 –		10	0
	21st, Rfn. Homewood, R.B. – – –	15 –		10	0
All Series Combined.—	*1st, Rfn. F. Jones, K.R.R.C.	19 –	2	0	0

MATCH 4.

Series B.—	5th, Sergt. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C. – –	23 –		10	0

MATCH 5 (L.A. Pairs).

1st,	Depot Rifle Brigade.—A.-Corpl Page and Rfn. Kemp – – – – –	60 –	4	0	0

MATCH 15 (Depot Rifle Teams).

2nd,	Depot, K.R.R.C., "A" – – –	130 –	1	0	0
3rd,	Depot, R.B., "A" – – – –	128 –		10	0
5th,	Depot, R.B., "B .. – – –	115 –		—	
8th,	Depot, K.R.R.C., "B" – – –	108 –		—	

NOTE.—* Denotes "Placed Equal."

Only Matches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 15 were open to Depots.

THE RIFLE DEPOT SHOOTING CLUB, 1925

The Club had another very successful and active year, especially at the Bisley Meetings, where we showed marked improvement over the results of the previous year.

We have still to repeat the great successes of 1923, when the Rifle Depot Marksmen were ubiquitous in the Prize Lists. However, we noticed that these same prize-winners did great things this year for their respective Battalions, and it was a great pleasure to send a telegram of congratulations to R.-S.-M. Jagger, K.R.R.C., on winning H.M. The King's Medal for the Army at Home. Some of us wished to attribute this success to the practice we had given to him at Chilcomb since 1922, but as he came to the Depot with a great reputation as a Marksman there was little that he did not know.

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The earlier months of the year were devoted to Miniature Range Evening Shoots, where prizes were given by the Club. These Competitions were divided into Classes, so that Recruits did not compete against Dutymen. The Range was well filled each evening and in spite of the very reduced rates for ·22 ammunition, the competitions amply paid for themselves.

Prominent amongst the recruit prize-winners were :— Rfn. Hempstead, Bridger, Arno, Vincent and Coulson of the K.R.R.C., and Rfn. Sullivan, Wills, Smith and Webb of the Rifle Brigade.

The Club fired two ·22 matches against the School. Results were as under :—

FEBRUARY 27TH, 1925 (School).	*Scores*
Winchester College – – – – –	564
Rifle Depot – – – – – –	521

School won by 43 points.

MARCH 3RD, 1925 (Depot).	
Rifle Depot – – – – – –	549
Winchester College – – – – –	541

Depot won by 8 points.

R.-S.-M. W. Apsey, R.B., distinguished himself in the latter match by making a " possible 50 " in the Rapid.

The Bisley Season began early in May and four visits a week to the open range were rigidly adhered to throughout May and June. A very gratifying feature of these practices was the large amount of new blood which volunteered.

We had very few experienced " Bisleyites " remaining in the Depot and the acquisition of new and eager competitors was most satisfactory, most of them surviving the elimination tests and taking part in the A.R.A. Central Meeting with every success, which promises well for 1926. The experience which they acquired at Bisley will serve them well for next year.

Previous to the Central Meetings we competed against teams representing Eton, Winchester and H.M.S. *Excellent*, with the undermentioned results :—

JUNE 2ND, 1925 (Bisley).	*Scores*
Rifle Depot – – – – – –	443
Eton College – – – – – –	413

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JUNE 16TH, 1925 (Chilcomb).

H.M.S. *Excellent*	470
Winchester College	447
Rifle Depot	435

An interesting match took place at Chilcomb on June 26th when the 2nd K.R.R.C. and 2nd Rifle Brigade were practising at Chilcomb for the Bisley Meetings. A triangular match was fired under "Methuen" conditions with four-a-side, the Rifle Depot being represented by R.-S.-M. Apsey, R.B., R.-S.-M. Hind, K.R.R.C., Sergt. Pretty, K.R.R.C., and Rfn. Homewood, R.B. R.-S.-M. Apsey, who had returned to his best form during practices, made the highest score—161 points—a gain of 8 points over Lieut. King-Salter, who was firing for the 2nd R.B. Results were :—

1.	The Rifle Depot	590
2.	2nd Battalion K.R.R.C.	557
3.	2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade	514

This success promised good things for the Rifle Depot Shooting Club at Bisley.

Full results of the A.R.A. and N.R.A. Meetings are given at the end of these records, from which it will be seen that the Rifle Depot was prominent in every match.

A pleasant surprise was Rfn. A. Bayley's success when he finished 1st in Class B of the Roupell Cup.

R.-S.-M. Apsey must be congratulated on representing the Rifle Depot in the Regular Army VIII and on gaining 3rd place in the Army 100 Cup. Sergt. Pretty, K.R.R.C., did well by finishing 9th in the Match for the King's Medal.

Lieut. King-Salter, R.B., who is only attached to the Rifle Depot, and therefore shoots for his Battalion, swept up all the prizes at the N.R.A. Meeting by winning the Revolver Gold Medal and gaining a high place in most events. As he practised with the Rifle Depot Shooting Club we willingly share in the credit which he deserves.

As usual, the Greenjackets O.T.C. Camp clashed with the Command Weapon Training Meeting at Bulford. However, we sent over a more representative team than last year. Rfn. F. Jones, K.R.R.C., was in good form and won the Command Individual Slow Shoot (Match 3) and the Rifle Brigade L.A. pair (L.-Corpl. Page and Rfn. Kemp) also won first place.

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In the Command Depot Competition five teams entered from the Rifle Depot and secured 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 8th and 11th places respectively. "WEAPONS."

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING, 1925.

THE ROUPELL CUP (ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP, 1st Stage).

Class A.

15th. R.-S.-M. G. Hind, K.R.R.C. Score, 77. Prize, £1.
40th. R.-S.-M. W. Apsey, R.B. Score, 73. Prize, 10s.
56th. S.-I.-M. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C. Score, 71. Prize, 10s.
59th. S.-I.-M. D. Hardman, R.B. Score, 71. Prize, 10s.

Class B.

1st. Rfn. A. Bayley, R.B. Score, 81. Prize, £5.
10th. Rfn. F. Homewood, R.B. Score, 73. Prize, £1.

Individual (not in Championship).

9th. A.-Corpl. A. Smith, R.B. Score, 69. Prize, £1.

THE ROBERTS CUP (1st Stage).

Class A.

31st. R.-S.-M. W. Apsey, R.B. Score, 92. Prize, £1.
34th. R.-S.-M. G. Hind, K.R.R.C. Score, 92. Prize, 10s.
49th. S.-I.-M. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C. Score, 85. Prize, 10s.

Class B.

3rd. Rfn. F. Homewood, R.B. Score, 91. Prize, £3.
4th. Rfn. A. Bayley, R.B. Score, 89. Prize, £1.

THE ARMY 100 CUP (2nd Stage).

3rd. R.-S.-M. W. Apsey, R.B. Score, 168. Prize, £6.
20th. S.-I.-M. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C. Score, 144. Prize, £2.
70th. R.-S.-M. G. Hind, K.R.R.C. Score, 117. Prize, 10s.
78th. Rfn. F. Homewood, R.B. Score, 114. Prize, 10s.
79th. Rfn. A. Bayley, R.B. Score, 114. Prize, 10s.

Sweepstakes, Pools, etc.—£7.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING, 1925.

THE ALEXANDRA CUP.

Class B.

Rfn. F. Homewood, R.B., Score, 45. Prize, £1.
L.-Sergt. W. Woolmore, K.R.R.C. Score, 45. Prize, £1.

THE CANADA SHIELD.

5th. The Rifle Depot. Score, 748.

THE "DAILY GRAPHIC" CUP.

Class B.

L.-Sergt. W. Woolmore, K.R.R.C. Score, 64. Prize, £1.

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THE GRAPHIC CUP.

Class A.

Sergt. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C. Score, 67. Prize, £1.
*Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter, R.B. Score, 66. Prize, £1.

THE HAMILTON-LEIGH CUP.

8th. The Rifle Depot (34 Teams).

H.M. THE KING'S MEDAL.

Won by R.-S.-M. W. Jagger, 2nd Battalion, K.R.R.C. Score, 176.
9th. Sergt. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C. Score, 162.
19th. *Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter, R.B. Score, 156.
24th. R.-S.-M. W. Apsey, R.B. Score, 154.

Nine Greenjackets competed out of 50 Regular Army Selections.

H.M. THE KING'S PRIZE.

94th. *Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter, R.B. Score, 198. Badge and £2.

(2nd Stage.)

Sergt. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C. Score, 96. Prize, £2.

H.M. QUEEN MARY'S PRIZE.

17th. Sergt. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C. Score, 162. Prize, £2.
*Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter, R.B. Score, 156. Prize, £1.
Rfn. F. Homewood, R.B. Score, 155. Prize, £1.
R.-S.-M. W. Apsey, R.B. Score, 153. Prize, £1.

THE KINNAIRD PRIZE.

*Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter, R.B. Score, 33. Prize, £1.

THE REVOLVER GOLD MEDAL.

*Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter, R.B. Score, 96.

THE ST. GEORGE'S VASE.

*Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter, R.B. Score, 69. Prize, £1.

THE SOUTHERN PRIZE.

Won by L.-Sergt. W. Woolmore, K.R.R.C. Score, 34. Prize, £5. 4*s*.
Sergt. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C. Score, 32. Prize, £1.

THE UNITED SERVICES CHALLENGE CUP (RIFLE).

Won by the Regular Army.

R.-S.-M. W. Apsey, R.B., fired in Regular Army VIII.

THE WHITEHEAD CHALLENGE CUP (Revolver).

Won by the Regular Army.

*Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter, R.B., fired in Army VIII.

SWEEPSTAKES, EGG POOLS, ETC.

Total amount won by Rifle Depot—£9.

NOTE.—*Denotes that the prize-winner is attached to the Rifle Depot but not posted.

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FOOTBALL

Our Senior Team were again entered in the Southampton Senior League. Up to Christmas we were at the top of the League Table. We really had a very good side and it was thought that we should repeat the Depot's 1914 record by topping the League at the end of the season. However, we lost five of our best players who had completed their period at the Depot, and from then onwards we only won one match.

The final placing of our team was as below :—

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Goals Against	Points	Position
26	9	12	5	57	59	23	8th

The Local Thursday League, for which we hold the Cup, was discontinued. Many friendly games were arranged between teams from the Depot and local sides.

Knock-out Competitions throughout the season were arranged for the recruits. The final round found K.R.R.C. August A and R.B. July B Teams in opposition. Goals were scored by Cooper (2) for the K.R.R.C., and Sawyer and Sweet for R.B. Extra time was ordered, and Cooper right on time scored the winning goal for the 60th.

A small League embracing the Officers, W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and Dutymen of the three Depots here was formed. The whole of these games produced exercise for many who had otherwise been contented to stand on the line. The League was headed by the R.B. "A" Team, composed of the Officers, W.O.'s and Sergeants, who did not lose a game.

The 2nd Battalion R.B. sent a team down to play us on October 6th, 1924, and a most enjoyable game was witnessed. It was keen and full of excitement until the end. The Battalion, after being three down at half-time, forced a draw in the last minute of the game. Our outstanding men of the game were Bromley at centre-half, Hughes, left-back, and Gaywood in goal, who stopped many fast drives from Kyne and Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald's goals for the Battalion just before time were typical of his best form produced in the 4th Battalion, and through them he saved the Battalion from defeat.

An amusing game was arranged between the K.R.R.C. Sergeants and Corporals and R.B. Sergeants and Corporals.

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This ended in a tremendous victory for R.B. by 10–2. C.-S.-M. Bunker who kept (?) goal for the 60th, successfully avoided getting in the way of the most direct shots at him. It must be recorded, however, that he did by accident stop two shots without the assistance of the goal net.

CRICKET: SEASON 1925

On the whole Depot Cricket this season has not been particularly successful, although there was some promising material from which to form a team. Unfortunately, owing to Bisley, the Southern Command Weapon Training Meeting, and several other causes, we were hardly ever able to put our full team into the field. Thirteen matches were arranged and of these we won three, lost four (two after very close games), drew two and had to abandon four owing to rain. Major Tod captained the side, and, as usual, was a tower of strength the whole season. Unfortunately this is the last season the Depot will have his valuable aid. Sergt. Hardman proved a very valuable all-round addition to the team, and on several occasions managed to get wickets when they were badly needed. Results :—

Played 9. Won 3. Lost 4. Drawn 2. Abandoned 4.

HOCKEY

During 1925 hockey has progressed favourably at the Depot. In addition to practice games we have played 17 matches with the following result :—

Won 9. Lost 5. Drawn 3.

Our military adversaries have been 2nd Battalion The Rifle Brigade, 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C. and R.A.M.C., Netley, also R.A.F. School, Flowerdown.

Other matches have been mainly against teams from the local towns, such as Winchester, Basingstoke and Andover.

Football as a rule claims some of our best performers, especially on Saturdays, but we have seldom been defeated when playing a full side.

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We have lost two illustrious players during the past year in Major Tod and Lieut. Eve, but their places at back and centre-forward have been gallantly filled by De Salis and Wilson.

We are looking forward to a very full and, we hope, a very successful season for 1926.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE REGIMENTAL BIRTHDAY

The Regimental Birthday was celebrated in great style by both Depots on August 25th. The day was a holiday and the weather was good.

A long programme of sports was commenced on Airlie Road Ground at 1.30 p.m. There were both serious and comic team and individual events for all ranks of both Depots. Lieut. Eve and Q.-M.-S.-I. Hughes, A.P.T.S., were the chief organizers, and the success of the afternoon was largely due to their most excellent arrangements. Major Tod distinguished himself by winning the Veterans' Race, R.-Q.-M.-S. Reed was second, R.-S.-M. Apsey third, and R.-S.-M. Hind fourth.

The Rifle Depot Band turned out in force and played throughout the afternoon. Marquees had been pitched for the Sergeants, Corporals and Riflemen, and the Married Families were entertained to tea on the ground.

In the evening an excellent Concert was given in the Library. There was a tremendous audience. The Concert had been organized by R.-S.-M. Hind and R.-Q.-M.-S. Reed, and they are to be congratulated on producing such an excellent show. After the Concert the prizes for the sports were presented to the winners by Mrs. Tod.

The whole day was a most enjoyable one and several " veterans " afterwards remarked that they had never spent a better " Birthday."

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ARMY MANŒUVRES

SEPTEMBER 4TH–26TH, 1925.

"I have written this Tale of our Life
....In jesting guise, but ye are wise
And ye know what the jest is worth."

You will remember that "Eye-witness" disappeared at the Armistice. It was this unofficial press-correspondent, who during the Great War gave us so many pictures of stirring events and left us to imagine the daily routine of a great Army. He had a happy knack and a pretty wit, and so I tried to unearth him when the expected memo. came—"It would appear that you are responsible for an account of Manœuvres." It was dated in November, and now it is January!

Until to-day I had idled—just marking time until distance from the event gave me the true perspective—I wanted to remember a few "purple patches"—a valiant episode or two, a dry day, or a peaceful night. I must explain that I am staying with "my Uncle, The General," who is renowned for the letters he wrote to his nephew, and, one evening, while searching round in my mind for an idea on which to base my description of Manœuvres, I fell asleep in my chair—surrounded by my new books—Christmas presents—There was "The Young Officer's Guide to Knowledge"—"Tactics and Military Training"—both very unofficial, given me by the General, "F.S.R.," Vol. II, amended and official, from my servant, "Kipling's Poems" and "Alice in Wonderland" from my aunt, and Piles of Files from the Orderly Room Colour-Sergeant elect.

I mention them because they play quite a part in the tone of my tale. I dreamt and woke and on my dream I built this story, and:—

"I tell this tale which is strictest true
Just by way of convincing you
How very little since Rhineland days
The War of Manœuvres has altered its ways."

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Now follow me, reader, rapidly over miles of Hampshire in my fleeting dream, and I will enlarge—perhaps embellish the story.

The Golden Pot (it's a public house)—the hireling horses—the hard high road—Bugmore Hill—Candovers (Preston and Brown)—Bentworth—Basingstoke—ourselves as guests of the Guards—Lasham Wood—and the long night march—Wheatsheaf Inn—a broken tank—the Corporal of Horse who wouldn't walk—a shower or two—no fight—no foe—umpires bold—the end of the "War"—the Band and at last Barracks—a wander of over 270 miles.

I won't rob the official Report of its interest by giving my views on marching or even counter-marching, the employment of cookers or the utility of bicycles.

Let us therefore begin at "Zero," September 7th. But I must first of all halt a moment to quote to you from one of my Christmas presents—it is a puzzling and cynical explanation of Manœuvres :—

"Manœuvres are the apothesis of the military year. They are to test the Army's readiness for war. This means their readiness for any emergency; their previous training has been conducted with the object of preparing them for anything, by getting them used to being astonished at nothing." Remember those words, "astonished at nothing"—not even at the newly-found Corps of Umpires, a band of bellicose neutrals, who knew the hour of Cease Fire, and kept it dark—who wore white hats to cloak black hearts. I must quote once more from the same skit-loving author :—

"It is well known that the people who support Manœuvres are the umpire staff. They are the only people who consider that Manœuvres are important in themselves—obviously they are interested in prolonging Manœuvres. The great object of the Army is to out-manœuvre the Umpires."

Having accepted those two opinions not without a grain of salt, let us rejoin the Battalion and consider some famous Battles of September 1925, remembering that "Infantry is the arm which in the end wins a fight." "What does man enter battle (sham or real) for?" asks a French writer; "Not to fight, but for victory."

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About the Battles of Lasham-to-the-Wheatsheaf I might well say, "I have forgotten a hundred fights, but one I shall never forget."

The Battalion covered 40 miles between 9 a.m. on September 14th and 8 p.m. on September 15th. Someone called it the "Commercial Traveller's Battle," as we went in so many directions, achieved little, and had to remain cheerful. Yet this battle brought its lesson. Our Morale —that Fourth essential Dimension of War—was put to the test. We had to keep going as we saw in front of us:

"Boots, boots, boots, boots, moving up and down again."

I must tell you later what a R.-S.-M. said to the Khandahar Drum in the Sergeants' Mess....

The Second Battle of Bugmore Hill was from September 17th–18th. Bugmore Hill had become an obsession—a magnet. There we sat, and carried out a passive defence to the letter, though at one moment we were nearly deflected to counter a sudden attack, which proved to be a skirmishing party of civilian irregulars in turnips with 12-bore guns seeking the partridge....

All these pictures had flitted rapidly by in my dream, when suddenly we moved by Thedden Copse and Dogmersfield to join in Army Manœuvres on September 21st. Here we began to sing, "It ain't going to rain no more," and the rain, in answering chorus, came down "like cats and dogs," or, as we said in Cologne, "like string."

It is easy to see it all clearly on the map. There was a civil war in England again, and Mercia was setting out in friendly antagonism against Northumbria and Wessex, while Buckingham's pleasant country was neutral in its commercial richness. There is one principle above all others which seems to have been borne in upon me at this juncture—that is "Mobility," and I almost felt my feet ache in my sleep. In "F.S.R." we learn that the main object of the Infantry is "to close with the enemy and destroy him." In this we failed, though with foot and horse we raced to "get there fustest with the mostest men."

I can tell you no more, though I remember Press cars flashing by in streaming rain, and one Press telegram stating

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with grim humour: "The troops are fresh as paint after their 30-mile march."

Immaculate blue Situation Reports, though sometimes inaccurate, showed us the day after where we had been. And then, just as I was wondering what the fight was all about, I woke and heard my Uncle (the nephew's General) reading out of *Punch*:

"We are now at manœuvres. As from 7 a.m. each morning, a state of war exists between Mercia and Wessex, till 6 p.m. nightly—early closing on Saturdays at 1 p.m. The lunch interval is from 12.30 to 2 p.m. or to 2.30 p.m. according to the licensing laws of the district."

My Uncle looked severe, but I hastened to explain:

"You see we really only had one fight during those last important days."

"Ah!—so *Punch* is right," said he, continuing to read:

"On one occasion only did we find time between meals to have a battle, and then we captured a hill in the very teeth of the Royal Corps of Umpires. They said we couldn't do it, because it wasn't occupied."

"What were some of the chief lessons taught by Manœuvres?" asked my Uncle. I considered, and now:

"I will tell you a tale that is stricter true."

Facts stand out, though without much connection. Let us take the "Breaking Point" first of all. We reached this stage more than once—back and foot weary as young troops—we had to hold on. Then those marches—for the Battalion moved or trained on seventeen days out of twenty-three, and covered 270 miles, which is the distance of road-mileage plus the fighting distance, measured by the most direct line. It is known that the C.I.G.S. paid the highest compliment to the march discipline of the Infantry, remarking that never once was his car held up on the road. It was the story of marches that I heard discussed in the Sergeants' Mess during my dream. The actors were a R.-S.-M., who had experienced the Mons Retreat and Manœuvres, 1925—the Khandahar Drum, whose journeys can be read in the "Regimental History"—and a Bandmaster, who knows all about marching—I will leave you to imagine the scene and conjure up the words.

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Talking of movement brings us to the care of the feet. Here we have much to learn—of softening oil, of the hidden nail, the value of many pairs of socks, and many other details. Do not forget this good advice from the Boy Scouts' Patrol Song:

> "Look out that your laces are tight
> And your boots are easy and stout,
> Or you'll end with a blister at night."

Here we must pause and reflect and look ahead to see what Infantry may have to do in this age of Engines. In 1805 it was remarked of Napoleon: "The Little Corporal has discovered a new method of carrying on war. He makes more use of our legs than our bayonets."

In 1925 Tanks cross country at 7–10 miles p.h. and Armoured Cars move on a radius of 100 miles. The machine is able to work the whole twenty-four hours, whereas Infantry have their limitations. That is where the problem lies. It will provide many a delicate staff problem to bring the boot and the gear box together with the least waste of body or engine energy.

My Uncle spoke again: "I suppose you were not up to strength?"

"No," I said, "a draft for India was on leave, but we averaged 850 strong, and there was very little sickness. Of course several officers were away—two Umpires, Brigade Transport Officer, Brigade Intelligence Officers, and the Camp Quartermaster."

"Well," said my uncle, "your story of Manœuvres is a little airy, I might even say mystifying, but perhaps it is better than a mere string of facts. As in my day, I expect that Riflemen prefer the light-hearted touch. These events are past. It is now 1926, and if experience is an honest teacher, your Battalion will have learnt something from the Army Manœuvres of 1925."

The first Battle of Bugmore Hill was from September 7th–8th. This fight almost comes under the heading of those exceptional cases of "two armies meeting when both are stationary"! *The Times* correspondent observed an auspicious silence on this occasion. I was reminded of the two west country lads meeting: Said A, "Where be ye going?"—said B, "I bain't agoing nowhere." Said A,

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" Yes thee be "—said B, " No I bain't, I be coming back." By covering 27 miles in 24 hours in this fight we had broken the spirit of a little sentence in " F.S.R.," Vol. II, " The movements of Infantry on foot are slow, and the distance they can cover in a day is relatively small."

The Battle of Bentworth, September 11th–12th, was a little action which gave the Light Infantry a good chance. " When roads permit," I read in " F.S.R.," Vol. II, " Infantry can be moved with rapidity in motor vehicles, and brought fresh into action at distant parts." *The Times* correspondent wrote up the event briskly, with a description of tanks roaring, crashing and crunching up the lanes, making punches from Wield towards Bradley and Bentworth. The Devon Regiment attacked north-east towards Bentworth with a mass of tanks on their right. At the same time The King's Royal Rifle Corps attacked from the east, also supported by tanks, having been sent all the way round *via* Alton for the purpose. They gained the Bentworth—Medstead road coming across the field in three columns, which maintained touch with each other, and later on with the Devons, on their left, north of Medstead at 6.15 a.m.—the exact hour arranged for the thrust eastwards by the supporting tanks. B Company Compass was mentioned for accurate and distinguished work.

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THE GREENJACKETS O.T.C. CAMP, 1925

By Major T. R. Eastwood, D.S.O., M.C.

The Camp was held as in previous years at Tidworth Park, and lasted from Tuesday, July 28th, to Wednesday, August 5th. The total number in camp was about 3500 cadets, and they were divided by schools into four Battalions as under :—

No. 1 Battalion.

St. Lawrence College.
Oakham School.
King's School, Warwick.
Wellingborough School.
Bloxham School.
Churcher's College.
Liverpool Institute.
Oundle School.
Bournemouth School.
St. Edward's School, Oxford.
University College School.

No. 2 Battalion.

City of London School.
Imperial Service College.
Liverpool College.
King's College School.
Marlborough College.
Whitgift Grammar School.

No. 3 Battalion.

Dartford Grammar School.
Portsmouth Grammar School.
King Edward VII School.
Maidstone Grammar School.
Cambridge and County School.
Clifton College Engineers.
Handsworth Grammar School.
Ellesmere College.
King's School, Grantham.
Cheltenham College.
St. Dunstan's College.
Highgate School.

No. 4 Battalion.

Downside School.
Gresham's School.
Stonyhurst College.
Louth School.
Nottingham High School.
Derby School.
Bedford Modern School.
Wilson's School.
King's School, Rochester.
Alleyn's School.
King's School, Worcester.
Forest School.

The Staff of the Camp arrived a day early in the pouring rain, but those of us who had been at the Camp in 1924 were not perturbed, as we remembered it had done just the same then, only to clear up in time for the cadets to march in dry. This year, however, the weather was to show its fickleness and throughout our stay we had no day without some rain, with the exception of Sunday, which appropriately remained fine both for the Brigade Church Parade Service in the morning and the Sports in the afternoon.

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The Sports excited great enthusiasm and some excellent running was seen. The Greenjacket Cup was won by Stonyhurst, who put up a very good show, and the Cup was presented to them by Mrs. Majendie. The greatest credit is due to Eve and his assistants for their care and foresight, which enabled the very full programme to be got through in record time.

We were lucky to have the 2nd Battalion Buglers, under Bugler-Major W. Locke, with us during the whole Camp, and it was very nice to see them in their green: in addition to the Buglers there were several School Bands in Camp—those of Marlborough, Whitgift, Downside and Greshams being particularly good—and their playing both at retreat and during mess was very much appreciated by everyone: the 12th Lancers, 17/21st Lancers, and the Royal Artillery (Salisbury Plain) also sent their Bands, so that there was no dearth of music.

Training was rather seriously interfered with by the bad weather, but we were all very agreeably surprised by the excellent way in which the cadets worked throughout and especially during the final day's inter-battalion operations. Night operations were also carried out by each battalion, and Lawrence's force of Riffs easily gained first prize for originality and picturesqueness of dress!

Some very interesting demonstrations were given to us by the Royal Air Force, the 5th Battalion Royal Tank Corps, and in the tracer bullet by the 2nd Battalion the Loyal Regiment. A certain number of cadets were also sent each day for a trial flight with the R.A.F. at Old Sarum, and the only complaints were the bad weather and not enough vacancies!

The G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, visited the Camp and the G.O.C. 3rd Division and the M.G.-in-C. Administration, Southern Command, also paid us visits, and we hope they found everything to their satisfaction.

West was again our Staff Captain, and Godden was initiated into the innumerable and intricate duties of Brigade Quartermaster to an O.T.C. Camp. Our thanks are due to both of them and their Staffs for the cheerfulness they showed, no matter how much it rained, or how often the lorries broke down, or when the straw for the cadets' bedding

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failed to arrive and they were besieged by demands in person for extra blankets.

Once again Colonel B. D. Fisher, C.M.G., D.S.O., and the 2nd Cavalry Brigade gave us every assistance, and also provided us with a string of most excellent horses: there was a rumour that a riderless horse had been seen galloping back to its lines, but even the most searching enquiries failed to produce the culprit!

Sing-songs were *de rigueur* each night and were most ably arranged and conducted by Captain the Rev. G. H. Woolley, V.C., M.C., late of the 9th London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles), and the Rev. F. Hall.

The health of the cadets was good, and did not seem to be in any way adversely affected by the wet weather.

ROLL OF REGULAR OFFICERS AT O.T.C. CAMP.

Col. B. J. Majendie, C.M.G., D.S.O. –	Commandant.
Bt. Lt.-Col. G. C. Kelly, D.S.O., K.R.R.C. – – – –	Asst. Commandant.
Bt. Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, D.S.O., K.R.R.C. – – –	Brigade Major.
Lt. R. L. Hansard, R.C. of Signals –	Wireless Officer.
Lt. W. Heathcoat-Amory, K.R.R.C.	Signalling Officer.
Lt. F. P. Godden, R.B. – – –	Bde. Quartermaster.
Bt. Major A. E. Lawrence, M.C., K.R.R.C. – – – –	No. 1 Bn. Commander.
Bt. Col. T. G. Dalby, D.S.O., K.R.R.C. – – – – –	No. 2 „ „
Major A. A. Tod, R.B. – – –	No. 3 „ „
Bt. Major T. R. Eastwood, D.S.O., M.C. R.B. – – – – –	No. 4 „ „
Capt. Le G. G. W. Horton, K.R.R.C. – – – – –	No. 1 Bn. Asst. Commander.
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C., K.R.R.C. – – – – –	No. 2 Bn. „ „
Capt. R. D. Baird, M.C., R.B –	No. 3 „ „ „
Capt. T. H. Massy-Beresford, M.C., R.B. – – – – –	No. 4 „ „ „
Lieut. A. G. Bennett, K.R.R.C. –	No. 1 Bn. Adjutant.
Lieut. R. A. T. Eve, K.R.R.C. –	No. 2 „ „
Lieut. V. B. Turner, R.B. – –	No. 3 „ „
Capt. T. J. B. Bosvile, M.C., R.B. –	No. 4 „ „
2nd Lieut. G. H. G. Smith-Dorrien, K.R.R.C. – – – – –	No. 1 Bn. Dem. Plat. Officer.
Lieut. Hon. J. C. C. Jervis, M.C., K.R.R.C. – – – – –	No. 2 „ „ „ „
Lieut. E. N. Clarke, R.B. – –	No. 3 „ „ „ „
Lieut. C. I. P. Holroyd, R.B. –	No. 4 „ „ „ „
Major A. H. Bond, R.A.M.C. – –	Senior Medical Officer.
Rev. G. H. Woolley, V.C. – –	Senior Chaplain, C. of E.

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ROLL OF REGULAR W.O.'S AND N.C.O.'S AT O.T.C. CAMP.

R.-S.-M. W. H. Apsey, D.C.M., R.B.	Brigade Sergt.-Major.
R.-Q.-M.-S. A. Reed, R.B. – –	Brigade Q.-M.-S.
Q.-M.-S. (O.R.S.) J. W. Biltcliffe, K.R.R.C. – – – – –	Chief Clerk, Brigade HQ.
A.-C.-S.-M. W. Batkin, K.R.R.C. –	Bn. Sergt.-Major, No. 1 Bn.
R.-S.-M. G. Hind, K.R.R.C. – –	„ „ No. 2 „
C.-S.-M. S. Ings, R.B. – – –	„ „ No. 3 „
C.-S.-M. E. Partridge, R.B. – –	„ „ No. 4 „
A.-Col.-Sergt. H. Green, M.M., K.R.R.C. – – – – –	Bn. Q.-M.-S., No. 1 Bn.
A.-Col.-Sergt. F. Smith, K.R.R.C. –	„ „ No. 2 „
A.-Col.-Sergt. W. Ledward, R.B. –	„ „ No. 3 „
A.-Col.-Sergt. H. R. Knott, R.B. –	„ „ No. 4 „
A.-Col.-Sergt. A. Norris, K.R.R.C. –	i/c Regular Details.
Sergt. G. Denyer, R.B. – – –	Asst. to Brigade Q.-M.-S.
Sergt. E. Crouch, K.R.R.C. – –	„ „ „
Sergt. A. Baal, K.R.R.C. – –	„ „ „

Sergt.-Bugler W. Locke and 16 Buglers, 2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade.

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Books and Objects of Historical Interest deposited at 71 Eccleston Square during the year 1925

The cordial thanks of the Celer et Audax Club are due to the donors of the undermentioned articles and particularly to Major-General Astley Terry, who has most kindly presented by far the greater number. They have been the collection of his lifetime, and many of them, if lost, could never be replaced. The books have either been written by Riflemen or refer to incidents in the history of the Regiment.

Presented by Mr. Livington Rutherford, New York.

Six Photographs of Documents connected with the history of the 60th Royal American Regiment.

Presented by Mrs. Offley Shore, U.S.A.

Discharge Certificate of Richard Kelly, 60th R.A.R., dated 1767.

Presented by the Royal United Service Institution.

Two of the Pritchett Enfield Rifle Cartridges made during the defence of Lucknow, 1857, by Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. N. North, 60th Rifles, who received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for his successful establishment of a cartridge factory.

Presented by Major-General Terry, Brig.-General F. A. Fortescue, Lieut.-Colonel Lord F. FitzGerald.

Various Prints and Sketches.

Presented by Major Guy Mellor, M.C.

Framed Photograph of the presentation of medals by Lord Grenfell to the 1st Battalion at Malta.

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Presented by Major-General Terry.

Regimental Photographs (2 Vols.).

Regimental Portraits from newspapers, etc. (2 Vols.).

Volume of Letters, etc., from Sovereigns and Colonels-in-Chief.

Volume of Letters from Colonels Commandant and other Officers of distinction.

Volume of original drawings of Uniforms.

Volume of Costumes of The K.R.R.C.

Sundry numbers of the "Celer et Audax Gazette," a periodical issued by the 3rd Battalion in 1880.

Complete set of the "Maltese Cross," a periodical issued by the 1st Battalion, 1883–1888.

Account of the death, funeral and memorial of Sir Redvers Buller.

Account of the War Memorial, 1899–1902.

Account of the War Memorial, 1914–1918.

Presented by Colonel E. W. Herbert, C.B.

Volume of Sketches and Caricatures painted by Colonel Henry Donald Browne.

BOOKS.

Presented by Lieut.-Colonel Lord F. FitzGerald.

"Life of Sir Redvers Buller."

Presented by the Rev. E. Banks Smith, D.D., Chaplain to the U.S.A. Forces.

"History of Governor's Island" (formerly the H.Q. of the 60th Royal American Regiment).

Presented by Major-General Astley Terry.

"A Regimental Chronicle." Colonel N. W. Wallace, 1879.

"Exercises of Riflemen and Light Infantry." Lieut.-General Baron F. de Rothenburg.

"Military Journal" (Peninsular War, etc.). Colonel Charles Leslie.

"Treatise on the Employment of Light Troops." Colonel C. Leslie.

"General Sir Frederick Haldimand, K.B." ("Makers of Canada" Series). J. McIlwraith.

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"Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, Bart."
"General Sir R. Buller, G.C.B." W. Jerrold.
"The Burden of Proof" (relating to Sir R. Buller).
"Expedition under Colonel Bouquet, 1764."
"Expedition to Holland, 1799."
"Red River Expedition, 1870" (Huyshe).
"The First British Rifle Corps" (W. Verner, R.B.).
"An A.D.C.'s Recollections." Sir A. Cunynghame.
"My Command in South Africa." Sir A. Cunynghame.
"Active Service in Foreign Lands." Surgeon-General H. G. Young.
"Journal of an English Officer in India." Major North.
"The Afghan Campaign, 1878–80."
"Three Months' Leave." W. G. Rose.
"'Tention." Manville Fenn.
"The South African Campaign, 1879."
"Letters and Diary of Ch. Baskerville Mynors, 1879."
"Christian Victor."
"French Army and English Army in Egypt." G. T. Killick.
"With Hicks Pasha in the Soudan." Hon. J. Colborne.
"Three Weeks in Moscow." Lord Grenfell.
"The Sepoy Revolt." Mrs. Master.

The Unveiling of The Rifle Brigade War Memorial

The War Memorial to the members of The Rifle Brigade who fell in the Great War was unveiled on Saturday, July 25th, 1925, by the Duke of Connaught. The Memorial has been erected in Grosvenor Gardens, Westminster, and was designed and executed by Mr. John Tweed. It represents two figures, an Officer and a Rifleman who fought in Spain and Portugal under the Duke of Wellington and Sir John Moore. Raised high above stands the indomitable Rifleman of 1914–18, who so splendidly carried on the great tradition for which the Regiment is famous.

Many officers of the Regiment were present, including: General Sir Neville Lyttelton, Major-Generals Sir R. B.

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Lane, Sir Christopher Nicoll, Sir L. Swaine, Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, Brig.-Generals L. L. Nicol, Sir H. Yarde-Buller, Colonel C. Howard, commanding the 2nd Battalion, represented The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The Duke of Connaught, who is Colonel-in-Chief of The Rifle Brigade, and was accompanied by Lady Patricia Ramsay, was received by Lieut.-General Sir Henry Wilson, and after inspecting the Guard of Honour there was a short service of dedication, conducted by the Rev. Dr. G. C. E. Jarvis, Chaplain-General to the Forces; then followed the unveiling ceremony.

The Duke said the numbers only are graven on the stones, but the name of every man would live for ever in that noble Roll of Honour in Winchester Cathedral, which was unveiled and dedicated by him last summer. The balance of the fund raised for the Memorial, which was so generously supported by all, would be in the hands of the Riflemen's Aid Society, who would administer it for the benefit of ex-Riflemen and their families. This was one of the oldest Regimental institutions, which, founded nearly forty years ago, had done invaluable work in looking after the interests of old Riflemen and their widows and orphans. The Headquarters of the Society were now in London. During the war the four Regular Battalions were increased to twelve, who all served overseas, and the Regiment was represented in nearly every action on the Western Front and in Macedonia. The inscription told the tale, and records, that 11,575 officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and Riflemen of The Rifle Brigade fell in the Great War. Ten Riflemen gained the Victoria Cross, of whom only five survived to receive the honour. Sixty-four were decorated with the Distinguished Service Order, and 171 with the Military Cross; 258 obtained the Distinguished Conduct Medal, 948 the Military Medal, and 95 the Meritorious Service Medal. The site of this Memorial had been generously given by the Duke of Westminster, on whose property it stood, and the Memorial would ever serve as an example to future Riflemen, and for their part let them see to it that they did not fail to follow the high ideal which these men set before them and for which they died.

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Photo by Aitken, Ltd., 47, Fleet Street, E.C.] [from whom copies may be obtained.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE WAR MEMORIAL.

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As the flags that had concealed the three figures fell there was a general salute, and the Chaplain-General offered a prayer of dedication. A Regimental wreath was placed at the foot of the Memorial by the Duke of Connaught, and wreaths were also deposited from each of the Battalions. The National Anthem was then sung, and the ceremony ended with the Regimental Call, the "Last Post," and "The Rouse," sounded by buglers of the 2nd Battalion.

The 10th (Service) Battalion

A Reunion Dinner of this Battalion of the Regiment was held at the "Six Bells," Chelsea, on Saturday, April 18th, 1925. It was the first of its kind as regards this Battalion and was an unqualified success. The Battalion holds a very distinguished record, as can be gathered from the Volumes of the *Chronicle*, and formed part of the famous 20th Light Division, the capture of Guillemont by the 59th Brigade being perhaps one of its most brilliant exploits.

About fifty of the Battalion sat down as guests of the officers, and the Chair was taken by Captain H. S. Mortimer. Other officers present were: Major R. S. Cockburn, Captains H. C. H. Illingworth, Lewis Anderson, G. C. Wall, S. J. Male, Captain and Quartermaster A. Kensdale and Lieut. A. R. Taylor.

After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk and honoured Sergt. F. G. Knight, who had been chiefly instrumental in organizing the Reunion, proposed the health of the 10th Battalion and voiced the happy sentiments of all, at being present at their first Dinner, and expressed the pleasure they felt at meeting their old officers as their guests.

After Major Cockburn had informed the company that Colonel Douglas Tennant had expressed his great regret at being unable to be present, he said what pleasure it had given him to assist in organizing the Dinner, and hoped that it would now become an annual function to keep alive the spirit of the Battalion, and should the Empire once again require their services, there would be a ready response to the call of the Old Country and they could be relied upon to do their best.

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Other speeches followed and a most enjoyable evening terminated with the old songs so popular during those dark war days and which are always certain to bring back such stirring memories.

It is hoped that this example of the 10th Battalion will be emulated by other units of the Regiment with an equally famous record to cherish.

King's Medal won by a Greenjacket

The visibility was distinctly good when four matches were decided at Bisley on July 7th. These matches were the King's Medal, the Cheylesmore, the Hamilton-Leigh, and the Kinnaird. The most important of the four, the Medal Shoot, ranks higher even than the Army Championship match, for the 100 competitors to-day represented the pick of the Regular and Territorial Armies, 50 from each Service, taken practically in order of merit from the prize lists compiled in connection with their respective championship contests.

Established originally in 1869 as the Competition for "the Medal for the best shot in the Army," the match lapsed in 1882, and was not revived until 1923, when, with the approval of the King, six medals were awarded to be competed for annually by the Home Commands, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa respectively. The Home Commands Medal, shot for to-day, was won in 1923 by Sergt. C. Mapp, R.E., and last year by C.-S.-M.-I. C. W. Churcher, Small Arms School. To-day a Greenjacket, R.-S.-M. W. Jagger, of the 2nd Battalion, K.R.R.C., became the 3rd King's Medallist with a score of 176 out of a possible 200 points. Last year Churcher won with 164 points; but an additional point this year for "remainder of target" in the snap-shooting practice accounts probably for some of the 12 points in the larger score. Sergt.-Major Jagger has shot for many years with consistency in Service matches, and generally has found a place in the prize list. Last year he was fifth in the final stage of the Army Championship, and last week he won the second prize in the Roberts Cup Match.

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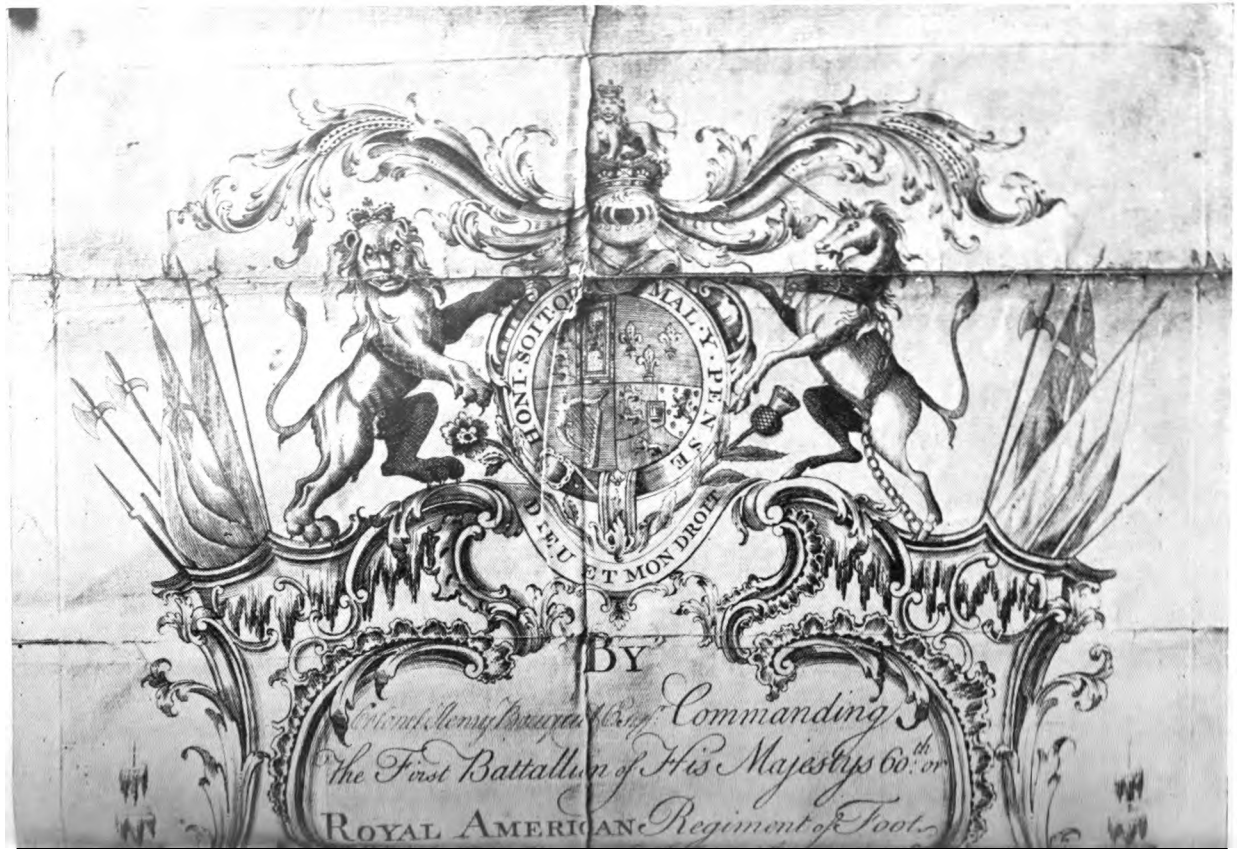

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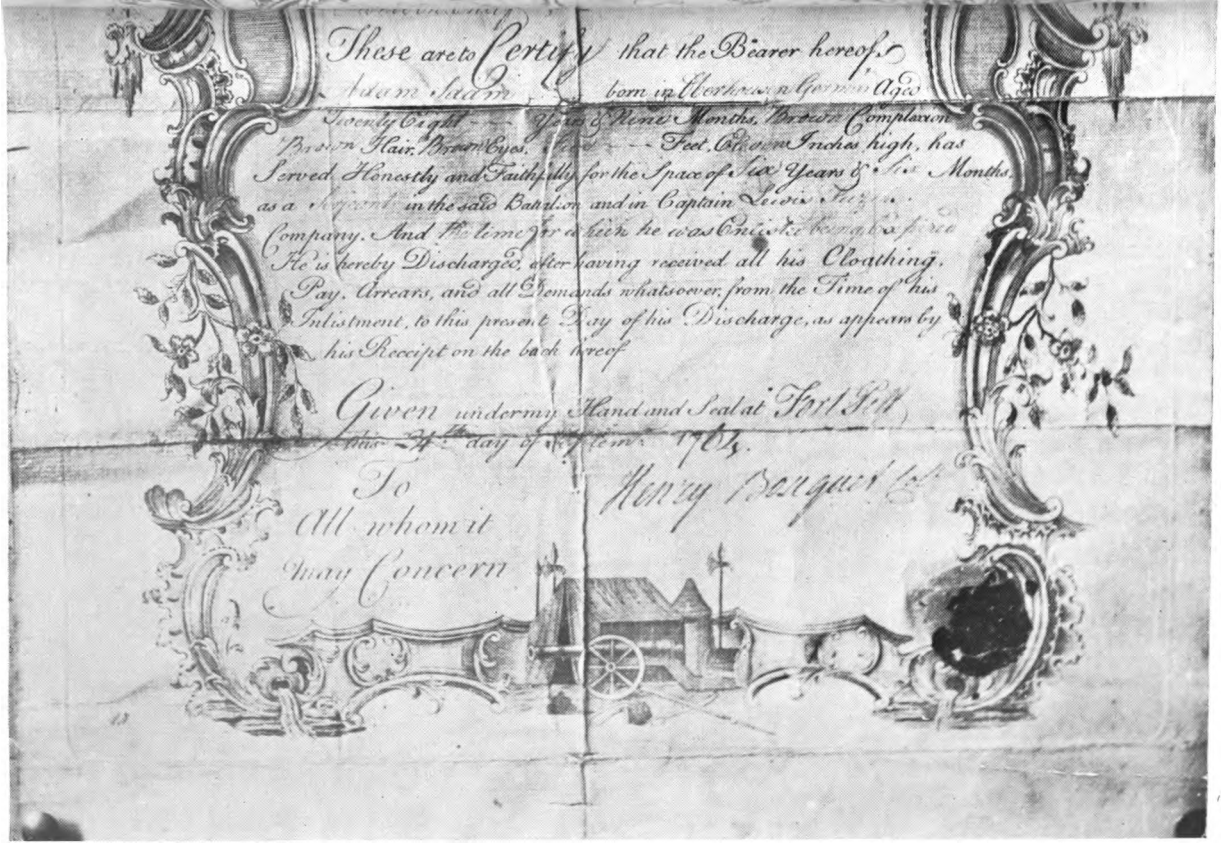
These are to Certify that the Bearer hereof
Adam Saam born in Oberhess in Germany Ago
Twenty Eight Years Nine Months, Brown Complexion
Brown Hair, Brown Eyes, Five Feet Eleven Inches high, has
Served Honestly and Faithfully for the Space of Six Years & Six Months
as a Sergeant in the said Battalion and in Captain Lewis's
Company. And the time for which he was Enlisted being Expired
He is hereby Discharged, after having received all his Cloathing,
Pay, Arrears, and all Demands whatsoever, from the Time of his
Inlistment, to this present Day of his Discharge, as appears by
his Receipt on the back hereof
Given under my Hand and Seal at Fort Pitt
this 24th day of September 1764.
To
All whom it
may Concern
Henry Bouquet Col.

DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE OF SERGEANT ADAM SAAM OF H.M. 60TH ROYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT,

Dated September 24th, 1764.

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He is almost as skilful with the Lewis gun as with the rifle, and last week was a member of the 60th's team which shot with that weapon for the Worcestershire Cup.

Discharge Certificate

The Discharge Certificate, a photograph of which is reproduced on the opposite page, should be of considerable interest to our readers. It purports to be a discharge certificate of one Adam Saam, and was issued by Colonel Bouquet (of whom a biographical sketch appears in the Volume of the *Chronicle* for 1910) at Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1764.

The original is in the possession of Saam's great-grandson, who is a resident in the Pittsburgh district, and the copy was sent to us through the Officer Commanding the Rifle Depot by Captain Allcock, R.C. of S. (T.A.), U.S.A., who had received it through the kindness of a friend who is engaged in writing a military history of Pennsylvania.

Major Sir Robert Bower, K.B.E.

Our best congratulations are offered to Sir Robert on receiving a well-deserved Knighthood. We do not nowadays see as much of him as we could wish, but thirty years ago the name of Bobby Bower was on the lips of us all. Cheeriest of companions, keenest of soldiers, handsomest of men, no wonder that he was an universal favourite among both sexes. Even the ladies of Cairo called him by his Christian name, and many were the cries for "Bobbee! où est donc Bobbee?" if the occupants of the houses, peeping shyly from behind their lattices, failed to see the object of their admiration marching with his battalion.

If there was any "diversion" on foot you might bet your last dollar that Bobby Bower was at the bottom of it. Not contented with turning everything in the quarters of his brother officers topsy-turvy, his greatest *tour de force* consisted one day in marshalling a choice and only too eager band of 2nd Lieutenants to "draw" the whole regiment nearest to our lines. The regiment in question—

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whose officers were most sedate — took the onslaught extremely well; but B.B. was requested by his C.O. to confine his attentions in future to his own battalion and not "seek for new worlds to conquer."

Sir Robert was a born leader of men. He left the Service too soon, but did much excellent service with a police force in Nigeria. Among other feats, he performed heroic exploits on the occasion of a fire in his Arsenal. He saved a multitude of lives and escaped for the moment unscathed. Next day, while examining some of the shells which had been carried out from the burning building, one of them unhappily burst in his hand, almost tearing off two of his fingers. He replaced them—astonishingly well, the doctors afterwards said—and they have not been entirely useless. But he was glad to have an opportunity not very long afterwards of competing for the office of Chief Constable of the North Riding of Yorkshire. Needless to say, he was elected with flying colours; needless also to say, he has ever since been the leading personality of that district, to the intense satisfaction of every one of its inhabitants, with the exception of the criminal classes, whose avocation and numerical strength have deteriorated in consequence of the fatherly attentions of the Chief Constable.

Memorial Window to Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton

On November 1st a window was dedicated to the memory of Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton in Lynn Church, close to Fox Hills, where the General resided.

The window— by Morris—represents the figure of St. George in full armour. A short choral service preceded the dedication, which was performed by the Vicar, who, in addition, gave a short address on the life and character of Sir Edward.

Lady Hutton, donor of the window, Miss Marion Granville, Mrs. Norman, Lord Meath, and a large concourse of local residents attended the service; and among the Rifle Officers present were: Brig.-Generals W. S. Kay and R. H. Oxley, Colonels H. R. Green, B. Majendie, G. H. Dalby, J. H. Martin, C. Howard, Captain Le G. G. W. Horton and Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Vernon.

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Colonel Commandant, 1st Battalion

The vacancy caused by the sad death of Sir Thomas Morland has been filled by the appointment of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., as Colonel Commandant.

This Officer was posted to our Regiment as 2nd Lieut. on November 5th, 1887, and joined the 3rd Battalion at Gibraltar. In 1895 he got a Company in the 1st Battalion; and after serving with it in India, was present as Adjutant when the Headquarters, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel M. F. Walker, were wrecked in the *Warren Hastings* on the Ile de Réunion when bound for Mauritius.

With the 1st Battalion Captain Stuart-Wortley served in the South African War, and was awarded the D.S.O. In 1910, being promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, he took command of the 4th Battalion in succession to Colonel Nugent. The outbreak of the war with Germany found him, however, Assistant Q.-M.-G. at the War Office. After a brief period in France he was posted as D.-Q.-M.-G. to the Army in Mesopotamia, where his distinguished services gained him the rank of Major-General and the K.C.M.G.; at the present time he is Q.-M.-G. in India.

An Old Rifleman

From Montreal comes the announcement of the death of C. Scissans, a grand old Rifleman, whose name during the 'sixties and 'seventies was a household word in the Regiment.

Scissans began life in the Royal Navy, but after a narrow escape from drowning in the Black Sea during the Crimean War, got his discharge and enlisted as a Rifleman in our 4th Battalion. In due course he became Master Tailor and in that capacity his equal has seldom been seen. His skill was such that officers were able to have their plain clothes and even part of their uniform made by him.

When the 4th Battalion went to India in 1876 Sergt. Scissans retired from the Service and, to the regret of all, made his future home in Canada, where his art was appreciated not less than it had been by his brother Riflemen.

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Death of an Old Campaigner

Mr. George Richard Day died at his home, Constance Avenue, Esquinalt, on September 16th, 1925. Full military honours were paid to the old Rifleman at the funeral, which was attended by many of his old friends in the British Campaigners' Association, of which Day was a most respected member, as well as one of the oldest.

Day formerly served in the 2nd Battalion and received the Star for the march from Kandahar to Kabul. He had resided in Victoria for the past thirty-five years.

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OCCASIONAL NOTES

DURING the South African War a large mounted column commanded by a Rifle General officer was one day wending its weary way along the veldt. Men and horses were hot, thirsty and exhausted. A New Zealand orderly, lolling on his horse, suddenly rode down the column, having been sent by the General to find the C.R.E., whose name happened to be Parrott. "Is Colonel Parrott here? Has anyone seen Colonel Parrott?" But as no response was forthcoming the orderly informed the General that the C.R.E. was not to be found. Such a report merely elicited an angry exclamation, and the orderly shortly reappeared, this time shouting, "Is Parrott here: anyone seen Parrott?" But the Colonel had apparently vanished, and the orderly repeated his first report and encountered the same rebuke, perhaps more emphatically expressed. For the third time the column observed, not without amusement, the approach of the orderly, who this time confined his enquiries to the ejaculation, uttered more in sorrow than anger, "Has nobody seen that d—d old bird?"

THAT the breath of Liberty oozes out of every pore in an American we know on the best possible authority, namely, their own. The fact was strikingly shewn in at least one notable instance during the Great War.

The Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army, having issued an order that American battalions were to be attached temporarily to British units for instructional purposes, it was published by Divisions and Brigades. In doing so, one gallant Brigadier added however the following comment: "General John Bull, junior, does not approve of this order and does not intend to carry it out."

ONE of the most respected Field-Marshals of the British Army, while inspecting the units of his district, saw a Territorial Battalion on outpost duty. Passing a sentry he took the opportunity of asking what orders he had received, the position of the picquet, the direction of the enemy, etc., etc.

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The sentry was unable to answer any single question put to him, and, having elicited an expression of surprise at his ignorance, remarked in a confidential tone, "The fact is, Sir, I don't take any interest in outpost duty!"

NEXT day the same G.O. in visiting barracks in a certain town came upon a most foulsome enclosure, and in reply to his question was told that it belonged to the R.E. "Send for the C.R.E.," cried the General. But there is no item in the military art that has been more carefully studied by the Scientific Corps than that of sudden disappearance: and from painful experience that art is especially put into practice on the occasion of General's Inspection. Hence, it was natural that neither the C.R.E., the second-in-command, nor indeed any single officer could on the occasion in question be found. The suggestion of an A.D.C. that they had probably walled themselves up in the racquet court was dismissed as libellous. At length, *faute de mieux*, an old fossil of a Staff Sergeant made his appearance; whereupon the General, admirably curbing his impatience, merely pointed at the filthy enclosure and remarked, "I see tidiness is not your forte." The Staff Sergeant, evidently afflicted with deafness, put his hand up to his ear: "Beg your pardon, Sir?" The General repeated in a louder tone, "Tidiness — is — not — your — forte." "Fort!" responded the S.S., "Lor' bless you, Sir, that aint no Fort. That's a Contractor's Yard!"

"The War" in Ireland

A distinguished Rifle Officer, having intimated his candidature for the Irish Free State Senate, was asked about his performance "in the war." He stated the fact that he had commanded a Service Battalion, and with due modesty gave a sketch of his services. But he was at once informed that his interviewers took no interest whatever therein. By "the war" they referred to the squalid exploits of murder and rapine which had secured their separation from England; and coming straight to the point asked how many of the Royal Irish Constabulary he had shot. When informed not without indignation by the

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officer that he was not guilty of such murder he was told that his candidature would not be supported. It was not unnaturally withdrawn!

Remarkable Hailstorm at Pretoria on Christmas Day, 1923

One of our correspondents in South Africa writes:—

Christmas Day, 1923, in Pretoria will be remembered with mixed feelings by those who lived or owned property in the two to four-mile area devastated by the most severe hailstorm yet recorded in South Africa. Unless one has actually seen such a storm it would be expecting too much to ask anyone to believe it. However, photographs taken at the time prove that the phenomenon *did* take place.

In describing the storm, the writer will give an account of events exactly as seen by him.

At about 6.30 p.m. on Christmas Day we were standing in the garden of our house, not far from Pretoria Railway Station, watching a big thunderstorm coming up from the Johannesburg direction—no unusual occurrence at this time of the year (summer). The sky was black from horizon to horizon and torn by the vivid lightning that we get in South Africa. Someone remarked that part of the storm looked like hail, and on pointing this out we noticed that the extreme end of the storm was quite different in colour, *i.e.*, blueish black and turbulent. It is not easy to describe, but it was most noticeable and an interesting point in view of the terrific hail which followed. Soon afterwards big stones, the size of hen's eggs, began to drop in ones or twos on the corrugated iron roofs, making a noise like heavy stones, and we thought it advisable to go indoors. The owner of the house had had his bedroom flooded during a previous but "ordinary" hailstorm; gutters being choked and letting the water in over the tops of the windows. To prevent this happening again, I was in the act of "stuffing" a towel over the top of the window, which was thick glass, when the window was shattered in my face by a hailstone the size of a cricket ball.

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The hailstone, after breaking the glass, hit me on the shoulder, which hurt me for days. The hailstorm was now coming down in earnest, hailstones literally the size of cricket balls. The noise was deafening—windows crashing on every side. Nothing could be done—we just stood transfixed at the sight, wondering if the whole house would give way.

As we looked out of the windows trees were being swept of branches, the ground covered with *holes* where the stones hit. As it happened, my host's house escaped lightly, and he was lucky compared with those who were unfortunate enough to have tiled roofs. A public-spirited man in Pretoria, who wished to beautify the city, had started a "Red Tile" factory, and all the newest and best houses had tiled roofs. The hailstones went through them like paper: ceilings, paper, and furniture were ruined. Government House suffered worst of all; the roof looked like a fishing net, and the internal damage was very serious.

A visit round the devastated parts of the town was heartrending: most people had either just begun or were beginning their Christmas dinner, and the shock to women and children of suddenly finding their roof gone and water pouring through, and terrific thunder, lightning, and noise can well be imagined. Motor-cars had their hoods shattered and bodies dented, and owners had to get underneath for protection; many cattle and two or three people were killed, telegraph and telephone lines and street lamps were torn down everywhere.

A remarkable thing about the hailstorm was that it only swept a small area some two to four miles broad. Parts of Pretoria escaped entirely. The Meteorological Department kept one stone on ice as a specimen—it was 9½in. in diameter and weighed 16ozs. The storm lasted only about fifteen minutes, but it was an intense bombardment while it lasted.

Two or three days after the storm I called at a laundry managed by a Kaffir woman who had recently become a Christian. Her laundry was in the part of the town which had escaped the storm. Speaking of the storm, she said: "Yes, Baas! I prayed hard for you, but it was no good. Pretoria very wicked, God very angry. I am sorry, Baas."

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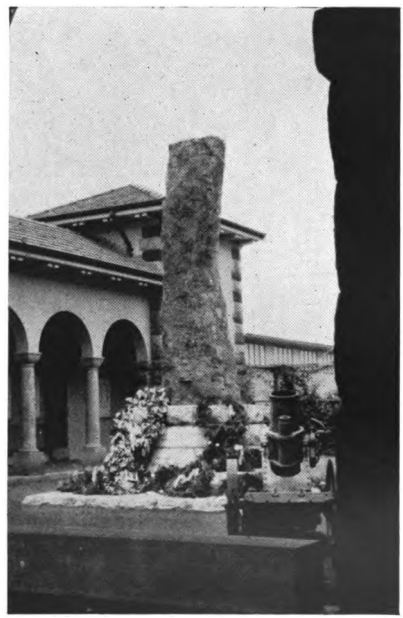

CENTRAL PORTION OF WAR MEMORIAL.

K.R.R.C. PANEL IN WAR MEMORIAL,
BULAWAYO, S. RHODESIA.

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How to Apply for a Job

By Major F. K. Hardy, D.S.O.,
Army Educational Corps.

A number of books, giving advice as to the best way of making an application for employment, have been published in America, but I have not met with any such books published in this country. These American books are interesting, but the advice they give, though sound, is not entirely applicable to British conditions. So, for the benefit of N.C.O.'s and men who will be leaving the Colours shortly, I will attempt to give some words of advice.

To the uninitiated it may seem that there is nothing to learn about applying for a job, but there is a lot. Approximately one in every fifty of the population of these Islands is out of work, so that competition to obtain employment is very fierce and consequently the man who can "show off" his capabilities well has an enormous advantage.

Speaking broadly application for employment is made by :—

(*a*) Inserting an advertisement in the "Situations wanted" columns of a newspaper. This method is not recommended, as few employers can spare the time to scan these columns.

(*b*) Registering one's name at recognised Employment Bureaux. It is of course essential to register at the Labour Exchange and very advisable to register with every available association or bureau which can assist in finding employment. Agencies which charge fees should be avoided unless something in their favour is known. Do not be satisfied with registration but continue the search for work unceasingly.

(*c*) Answering advertisements which appear in the "Situations vacant" columns of newspapers. I will deal with this, at length, later.

(*d*) Personal application to foremen and others authorised to take on hands. I will have some remarks to make on this when dealing with personal interviews.

To turn to the application written in response to an advertisement in a newspaper. These advertisements, by the way, appear in the greatest number and variety on

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Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, which seem to be the best days in the week for obtaining employment. Great care must be exercised in writing the letter of application, because on that letter—and that alone—will the applicant be judged as being worthy of further attention. It would be no harm to practise such letters, as it is essential to picture the type of man, and his qualifications, likely to be required by the employer. The applicant should, if he has those qualifications, bring them out clearly and concisely in his letter, carefully avoiding any superfluous information. Remember that, if the job is worth having, the employer will receive several hundred applications and naturally will consider more readily those applicants whose letters set out their qualifications briefly, clearly and logically.

Unless the advertisement asks for the salary required, no mention should be made of it in the letter. This can be done later if the application meets with approval. In any case it is wisest to let the employer make the first move; the applicant *may* undervalue his services, or he may ask too much, and so be passed over. Similarly, unless called for, testimonials should not be forwarded, except possibly in the case of a chit from an officer which may prove that the applicant is *the* man for the job. In no circumstances should original testimonials be sent; copies are quite sufficient. Whenever possible these copies should be typewritten; on no account should they be printed. Printed testimonials give a bad impression as they savour too much of the babu or the professional applicant.

In certain better paid posts the address from which a letter is sent and the paper on which it is written undoubtedly influence employers in the selection of candidates for employment.

It is imperative that the letter should be posted as soon as possible after the publication of the paper. The delay of a day may be fatal. It is not unusual for five hundred letters to be received in answer to an advertisement for a desirable post; hence the odds are against any one whose application is not received in the first few batches. employer does not care to hold over his decision many let alone days.

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If the written application meets with approval, a personal interview is required. I will treat this and the personal application referred to above, together. In these interviews the applicant has to rely on himself entirely, so it is essential that he makes up his mind beforehand what he intends to say; in fact he must rehearse the interview. Personal appearance counts for much, so the applicant should be as alert and businesslike as possible. He should be scrupulously clean in person, and his clothes, no matter how old they may be, should be well brushed and tidy. A down-at-heel, bedraggled man handicaps himself unnecessarily. Naturally a man should dress according to the job he seeks; a man who dresses like a bricklayer will have little hope of a job as a clerk, and *vice versa*. If the interview takes place in a room the applicant must take off his hat before entering; soldiers are apt to forget this custom. The applicant should avoid being nervous; he should try and impress the employer with the fact that he is confident and capable of doing the work. All questions should be answered briefly and civilly. Unnecessary talk should be avoided; it is not called for and may give the applicant away. In most trades the man will be set to some task to test his ability and value. He should get to work in a businesslike and confident way. Hesitation or lack of confidence will attract unfavourable comment, and may be disastrous.

In conclusion, do not be misled by the old saying, "All things come to him who waits"; good employment only comes to those who have the wits and the energy to find it, and to impress employers with their suitability.

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The following has been received from the Empire Community Settlement Committee and may be of interest to our readers.

The Higher Unemployed

In the latest developments of medical psychology we are told that one of the tests adopted is to put to the patient a single word and ask him to suggest, without taking time for reflection, any other word that it calls to his mind.

If one were to test any given number of people with the word "emigration," the probable reactions would be: "unemployed," "agriculture" and "surplus population." And if, in turn, one proceeded to ask for the reactions to these three it is probable that the one word "depression" would figure largely in the replies.

Change the word to "migrant" and one's thoughts would take a rosier flight. The swallow, the sunshine of Southern lands, charm and prosperity.

That is why this latter word so well suits the plan put forward by the Empire Community Settlement Committee. It is not intended for agricultural labourers or agricultural capitalists; and while it certainly is not intended for the very wealthy, neither is it designed to appeal to the very poor. "The higher unemployed" covers very adequately the scope of its appeal.

By the invaluable aid of the principal Government Departments and the Service Banks, the Committee's Report has been distributed throughout the Empire to officers and officials of His Majesty's Services; many readers of this article are therefore probably already familiar with the main outline of the scheme.

In brief, the proposals of the Committee may be summarised as follows:—

There are thousands of British families resident in this country and abroad, composed mainly of retired officers of the fighting services, officials of the civil services, and members of the professions, who are possessed of fixed incomes or pensions, but little or no capital. In very many cases they are faced with a constant and difficult struggle to make ends meet. The pinch is intensified by the fact that a certain social status must be maintained,

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and that it is an unwritten law that their children should have a Public School education. Such children are, through their birth and breeding, a priceless national asset. But, bearing in mind the conditions ruling in this country—the congestion, taxation, economic stringency and unemployment—their outlook towards the future is sombre. Without substantial backing, many must content themselves with the circumscribed life of a bank or commercial office. It may be asked: "Why shouldn't they go to other parts of the Commonwealth where there is no congestion and where a fellow can take off his coat and work his way to prosperity?" It is true we owe the British Empire itself to their forbears, and they are of the type that the Dominions most need. But, educated in this country, without capital, ignorant of conditions overseas, it is small wonder that on growing up they hesitate to set out upon an adventure which may or may not lead to success, but which will certainly separate them—perhaps finally—from their families.

Migration on the lines suggested by the Empire Community Settlement Committee would permit such families to travel in their entirety to sunnier lands, where taxation is low, education good and cheap, the cost of living moderate, and climatic conditions ideal.

A Community Settlement would consist of, say, fifty families, grouped around a central club house. This club house would be the social heart of the Community, and would be designed to provide all meals and indoor recreations, reading and writing rooms, etc. Around it would be gardens and grounds, in which would be situated the separate housing accommodation of the residents. There would be tennis courts and provision for other games, including, if possible, a golf course and swimming pool. Each resident would have a two-acre holding on which to practise small husbandry of some kind under expert superintendence, by which he or she could add to income. Residence within the Community Settlement would be on a rental basis, and would be for a period not exceeding five years. During this period a member would not be responsible financially for anything other than the rent of his two-acre lot, his apartments, and his games and club subscriptions (the latter to include food). All these would be fixed at as low

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a figure as would be compatible with ordinary comfort—luxury would not be aimed at. This temporary, or rental, period is one of the most original and valuable features of the project, since it enables a family to " try out " a country without any permanent financial commitment, and without inroads upon capital where capital is possessed.

In the vicinity of the Settlement the E.C.S. Committee intend that there shall be good land available in lots of, say, from one to five acres, buyable on a time-payment system. So that if, after testing thoroughly the local conditions, a family wishes to settle permanently, it will be possible to purchase land and build a house out of income.

The Community Settlement itself might be viewed as a link connecting a Dominion with the Mother Country, or a stepping stone to a new environment. Here one would pause, taking bearings, " sensing " the country, with the comfortable assurance that in the event of the prospect not pleasing retreat without loss is open. But it is not expected that many would wish to draw back. Rather is it anticipated that from the Community Settlement would flow a steady stream of those desiring to settle permanently in the vicinity. So, an established township or suburb would gradually emerge. This, in its turn, would be the source of a vitalising stream of that youthful and vigorous blood of which the Dominions are in such need.

The E.C.S. Committee is now vigorously prosecuting an enquiry as to the extent of the demand for the facilities offered by their plan. They do not intend themselves to have any financial interest whatever in the proposed Community Settlements. They look to those in the Dominions, alert to the desirability of attracting families of the best type and independent means, for the provision of the land, buildings, etc., needed. It is but logical that the more widespread, insistent and definite the demand, the better the supply that may be commanded. The Committee's sole concrete evidence of this demand lies in the number of completed Forms of Enquiry received. This Form does not commit the signatory in any way, but each one received by the Committee " adds more power to its elbow." The Committee's Headquarters are at 89, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and full information may be obtained therefrom those attracted to the scheme.

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THE CELER ET AUDAX CLUB GENERAL COMMITTEE, LTD.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1925.

1.—Since the last Report, we have to deplore the loss of General Sir Thomas Morland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel Commandant of the 1st Battalion; also of General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., who died as Commander-in-Chief in India. Both these distinguished Officers did splendid work in the Great War.

2.—ANNUAL DINNER.

The Dinner was held on May 29th at the Trocadero Restaurant. Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Pitcairn Campbell was in the Chair, and 109 Members were present. The Dinner for this year has been arranged for Oaks Night, June 4th, at the Trocadero Restaurant, at 8 p.m.

3.—VETERANS' DINNER.

The Annual Dinner was held on May 23rd. Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Pitcairn Campbell was in the Chair, and 26 Officers and 164 other ranks were present. A Dinner has been arranged for May 22nd, 1926.

4.—RIFLEMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Report of the Riflemen's Aid Society has been forwarded to the Committee. The Report shows that the number of cases dealt with in 1925 was 1,944. This number includes 1,064 applications for financial assistance and 270 applications for employment.

The sum of £449 was granted from the War Memorial Fund to ex-Riflemen of all ranks who were not eligible for assistance under the Regulations of the Riflemen's Aid Society.

Brig.-General W. S. Kays, C.M.G., represents the Club and Brig.-General R. S. Oxley, C.B., C.M.G., represents The King's Royal Rifle Corps on the Committee of the Riflemen's Aid Society for the year 1926.

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5.—Memorial to Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

The Officers, Past and Present, of the Regiment have subscribed a sum of money for the erection of a Memorial to Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell. A design has been submitted and the Dean of Winchester has granted a site near the Memorial Window.

6.—Affiliated Regiments.

A number of Units of the Canadian Militia expressed a wish for alliances with Regiments of the Home Forces. Three Regiments are being affiliated to The King's Royal Rifle Corps, making a total of seven Allied Regiments of Canadian Militia. Any Riflemen who settle near the Headquarters of these Regiments will be given a welcome.

7.—Gifts to the Regiment.

During the year, Major-General Astley Terry presented the Regiment with a number of very interesting books and prints connected with the history of The King's Royal Rifle Corps. These are kept at 71, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1, and may be seen during office hours.

8.—Quarters at Rifle Depot.

Four guest rooms, two double and two single, have been fitted up at the Rifle Depot by funds provided by the Celer et Audax and Rifle Brigade Clubs.

These rooms can be booked by serving or past Officers of either Regiment on application to P.M.C., Rifle Depot. The sum of approximately 5*s.* for first night and 2*s.* 6*d.* for subsequent nights will be charged to cover washing of linen, attendance, etc.

The rooms will be ready for occupation from 1st May. Applications will be dealt with strictly in the order in which they are received.

9.—Election of Six Representative Past Officers.

The following Officers have been nominated to serve on the Committee for 1926 :—

Major-General C. R. R. McGrigor, C.B., C.M.G.
Brigadier-General W. S. Kays, C.M.G.
Colonel L. A. E. Price-Davies, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Colonel H. C. R. Green, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Soltau-Symons.
Captain Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart.

W. PITCAIRN CAMPBELL, Lieut.-General,
Chairman.

71, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.
24th March, 1926.

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CELER ET AUDAX CLUB GENERAL COMMITTEE LTD.

(A Company limited by Guarantee and having no Share Capital.)

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1925.

	£ s d	£ s d
To Amount due to 3rd and 4th Battalions in respect of debt due from 1st Battalion Polo Fund as per contra		850 0 0
„ Accumulated Income Account :—		
Balance as at 31st December, 1924	1146 9 5	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1925	124 13 10	
		1271 3 3
		2121 3 3
„ Memorial Tablets Fund, as per Contra		8 13 6
„ Grenfell Memorial Fund		173 10 9
„ 3rd Battalion Trust Fund, as per Contra		835 2 0
„ 4th Battalion Trust Fund, as per Contra		703 15 0
		£3842 4 6

	£ s d	£ s d
By Cash :—		
At Bank	236 11 5	
In Hand	7 4 1	
		243 15 6
„ Investments at Cost :—		
£800 5 per cent. War Stock, 1929/47	800 18 6	
£382. 3*s.* 4*d.* 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan	300 0 0	
		1100 18 6
„ Advance to Chronicle Fund—Brief History ...		100 0 0
„ Amount due from 1st Battalion Polo Fund ...		850 0 0
		2294 14 0
„ Memorial Tablets Fund—Cash at Bank		8 13 6
„ 3rd Battalion Trust Fund :—		
£628. 7*s.* 3*d.* 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan	485 2 0	
1st Battalion Polo Fund—Advance	350 0 0	
		835 2 0
„ 4th Battalion Trust Fund :—		
£263. 18*s.* 5*d.* 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan	203 15 0	
1st Battalion Polo Fund—Advance	500 0 0	
		703 15 0
		£3842 4 6

48, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2.
9th March, 1926.

CASH, STONE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

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CELER ET AUDAX CLUB GENERAL COMMITTEE LTD.

(A Company limited by Guarantee and having no Share Capital.)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1925.

	£	s	d
To Subscriptions—Current Year	332	11	6
„ Legacy from F.-M. Lord Grenfell	100	0	0
„ Dividends, *less* Tax	59	10	4
	£492	1	10

	£	s	d
By Regimental Dinner, Club Share	120	0	0
„ Point-to-Point Meeting	49	17	1
„ Wreaths and Funeral Expenses	41	3	2
„ Cost of Upkeep of Buller Memorial	1	5	0
„ Greenjacket Week—Share of cost of entertaining Chelsea Pensioners	11	13	11
„ Expenses on behalf of Battalions:—			
3rd Battalion	11	4	0
4th Battalion	11	4	0
„ Salary of Assistant Secretary	40	0	0
„ Rent and Telephone	14	0	0
„ Printing and Stationery	16	10	6
„ Postage and Telegrams	6	4	7
„ Sundry Expenses	44	5	9
	367	8	0
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1925 ...	124	13	10
	£492	1	10

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COMMITTEES

THE HISTORICAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

LIEUT.-COLONEL LEWIS BUTLER.

Members :

MAJOR-GENERAL ASTLEY TERRY.
BRIG.-GENERAL H. R. MENDS, C.B.
COLONEL SIR HEREWARD WAKE, BART., C.M.G., D.S.O.
LIEUT.-COLONEL W. J. LONG, C.M.G.
LIEUT.-COLONEL H. C. WARRE, D.S.O.
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. K. HOWARD-BURY, D.S.O.
LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR JOHN LEES, BART., D.S.O., M.C.
LIEUT.-COLONEL W. JUDGE, M.B.E.
MAJOR F. L. PARDOE, D.S.O.
MAJOR S. H. FERRAND, D.S.O., M.C.
MAJOR A. E. LAWRENCE, M.C.
THE ADJUTANTS OF BATTALIONS AND OF THE RIFLE DEPOT.

Hon. Secretary and Editor of Regimental Chronicle.

COLONEL R. BYRON, D.S.O.

REPORT.

For the year ending 31st December, 1925.

1.—The Sub-Committee met at Eccleston Square on October 20th. The Senior Colonel Commandant kindly attended the meeting.

2.—Volume III of the Annals of the Regiment is now in the Press.

3.—Copies of the Brief History, bringing the narrative up to the end of the War, can now be obtained from Messrs. Warren & Son, Winchester.

4.—The Regimental Chronicle is now paying its way.

THE REGIMENTAL CHRONICLE.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

ASSETS.	£	s	d	LIABILITIES.	£	s	d
On Deposit at Bank ...	300	0	0	Balance Dr., Cash Account	17	2	11
Chronicles in hand (written down to 25 per cent. of face value)	85	13	0	Suspense Account	100	0	0
				Balance Credit	268	10	1
	£385	13	0		£385	13	0

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CASH ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s	d	Expenditure.	£	s	d
Balance credit from 1924 ...	203	6	6	Hon. Treasurer	10	0	0
Subscriptions	208	10	0	To Deposit Account ...	300	0	0
Interest on Deposit ...	4	7	1	Refunds to Subscribers ...	4	10	0
Balance Dr.	17	2	11	Secretary		10	0
				Bank Charge		2	6
				Income Tax	2	8	3
				Postage and Stationery ...	2	10	0
				Warren & Son—Printing ...	107	4	4
				John Murray (issue of 1917)	6	1	5
	£433	6	6		£433	6	6

It will be noticed that the Balance Dr. carried forward is due solely to the large sum placed on Deposit.

THE BRIEF HISTORY.

Assets.	£	s	d	Liabilities.	£	s	d
Copies on hand	173	8	6	Due to Celer et Audax Club	100	0	0
Due from Messrs. Warren		16	7	Suspense Account	70	0	0
				Balance Credit	4	5	1
	£174	5	1		£174	5	1

During the year 61 copies were sold, realising £3. 4*s*. 8*d*., but as Messrs. Warren were obliged to pay £2. 8*s*. 1*d*. carriage on 200 copies returned from Cologne, the sum due from them is 16*s*. 7*d*., as shown above.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY FUND.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
By Balance from 1924 ...	36	11	1	To Secretarial Work ...	2	8	0
Royalties received in 1925 for copies sold in 1924 ...	8	0	0	Balance in hand	42	3	1
	£44	11	1		£44	11	1

During the year 1925 the Sales amounted only to 2 copies Volume I. Of the Appendix and Volume II, no copies were sold.

LEWIS BUTLER,
Chairman of Sub-Committee.

29th March, 1926.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION

President :
BRIG.-GENERAL R. S. OXLEY, C.B., C.M.G.

Headquarters (London) Committee :
BRIG.-GENERAL W. S. KAYS, C.M.G.
COLONEL L. A. E. PRICE-DAVIES, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
COLONEL H. C. R. GREEN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
COLONEL H. W. M. WATSON, C.M.G., D.S.O.
LIEUT.-COLONEL V. H. S. SCRATCHLEY, O.B.E., D.S.O

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :
CAPTAIN C. SMITH, M.C.

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VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

REPORT.

During the year 1925, 58 Officers and 103 other ranks subscribed.

26 Officers and 164 other ranks attended the Dinner on May 23rd, 1925.

The annual Dinner for 1926 is being held on 22nd May.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1925.

	RECEIPTS.	£	s	d
By	Balance Credit from 1924	54	8	8
„	Subscriptions	35	6	0
„	Dinner Tickets, etc. ...	44	4	11
„	Sale of Badges ...		11	0
„	Profit from Dance ...	2	16	9
„	Interest on War Loan	5	18	9
		£143	6	1

	EXPENDITURE.	£	s	d
To	Expenses Funeral—Lord Grenfell		10	0
„	Scripp & Co.—Advertising	3	16	0
„	Woods & Son—Wreath	2	0	0
„	Q.V.R.—Dinner ...	54	9	5
„	Hall & Son—Printing	13	13	3
„	Capt. Hurt—Transcript	2	2	0
„	Band at Dinner ...	6	0	0
„	Taxis—Chelsea Pensioners	1	10	0
„	Postage	7	1	6
„	Sergt. Herbert—Duplicating		5	0
„	Balance Credit at Bank	51	18	11
		£143	6	1

C. P. SMITH, CAPTAIN,
Hon. Secretary.

56, DAVIES STREET, W. 1.
2nd February, 1926.

POINT-TO-POINT COMMITTEE.

CAPTAIN G. S. OXLEY, M.C.
MAJOR A. E. LAWRENCE, M.C., *Hon. Secretary.*

The Point-to-Point was held in conjunction with the Rifle Brigade on March 19th, 1925, by kind permission of Major Sir H. Cayzer, Bart., M.P., M.F.H., in the Garth Country near Rotherwick.

The Meeting was well supported by past members of both Regiments. The King's Cup was won by Colonel Ulric Thynne's "The Bride." Colonel H. W. M. Watson's "Dunderunt" was first past the post but was disqualified for going the wrong side of a flag.

Mr. P. W. Cripps won both the Regimental Light and Heavy Weight Races on "The Star" and "Bunt II" (the property of Mr. A. F. Shillingworth) respectively—the latter race was for horses nominated and ridden by serving Officers; the object being to give Officers who had only recently returned from Germany a ride.

A. E. LAWRENCE, MAJOR,
Hon. Secretary.

5th February, 1926.

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THE LADIES' GUILD OF THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

Founded 1906.

Patron :
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR 1925.

President :
H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Vice-President :
H.H. PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL :

MRS. FARMER.
MRS. FORTESCUE.
THE HON. MRS. G. GOUGH.
THE HON. NINA GRENFELL.
LADY HUTTON.
MRS. R. JELF.
MRS. LAWRENCE.
THE HON. MRS. LEITH.
MRS. OXLEY.
MRS. PARISH.
LADY WAKE.
MRS. WARRE.
MRS. WILSON.
MRS. R. WOODS.
THE HON. LADY STUART-WORTLEY.
MRS. WYNDHAM.

The Commanding Officer's wife of each Battalion or a lady nominated by him to represent the Battalion.

Hon. Treasurer :
MRS. GERALD MARTIN,
71, Eccleston Square,
London, S.W. 1.

Hon. Secretary :
MRS. L. PRICE-DAVIES,
71, Eccleston Square,
London, S.W. 1.

The Council meet annually.

It is intended that the Ladies' Guild should form a Central Association undertaking all women's work connected with the Regiment, and it is desirable that all Ladies interested in the Regiment should become members.

Those wishing to join the Guild may become—

(*a*) Vice-Presidents without Associates. Subscriptions, 15*s.* a year and two garments a year, or £1 and no garments.

(*b*) Vice-Presidents with a group of five or more Associates. Annual Contributions : Vice-Presidents, 2*s.* 6*d.* and two garments ; Associates, 1*s.* and two garments.

(*c*) Associates on the Hon. Secretary's list. Annual Contributions 1*s.* and two garments ; or 5*s.* and no garments ; or no subscription and four garments.

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All Subscriptions will be paid to the Hon. Treasurer by March 1st annually.

Vice-Presidents will arrange that Associates of their groups pay their Subscription direct or through them.

All parcels will be sent to The King's Royal Rifle Corps Ladies' Guild, 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1, during October, and not to the Hon. Secretary or Hon. Treasurer.

Vice-Presidents may collect the garments from their Associates if they wish and forward to Eccleston Square.

The Vice-Presidents and Associates are asked to be Riflemen's Friends in their districts; they can register their names as such either with the Hon. Secretary, or with the Hon. Secretary, Riflemen's Aid Society, 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1.

The Guild continues its work of supplying clothing to cases recommended by the Riflemen's Aid Society or by Members of the Guild.

During 1925, we received 844 garments and sent out 1211, as in addition to the garments received many were bought from funds in hand. Boots were also bought.

The Clothes Depot is managed by Mrs. Parish, Mrs. Warre, Mrs. Seymour Mellor and Mrs. C. de Paravicini.

The Hon. Mrs. G. Gough again very kindly invited all the Guild Members with their husbands to tea on the day of the Regimental Dinner. A large number attended and were very grateful to Mrs. Gough for her kind thought.

We have now 292 Members, some of these are also Riflemen's Friends and investigate cases for the Riflemen's Aid Society in their District.

EILEEN PRICE-DAVIES,

23rd March, 1926. *Hon. Secretary.*

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OBITUARY

GENERAL SIR THOMAS MORLAND,

K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

By the death of Sir Thomas L. N. Morland in May last, the Army has lost a distinguished General, and the Regiment a Colonel Commandant loved and admired by all who knew him. At the time of his death the General—son of Thomas Morland, of Morland—had not quite completed his sixtieth year. He joined our 3rd Battalion in 1884, and entered the Staff College in 1890. Three years later he rejoined the Regiment as a Captain in the 2nd Battalion, and shortly afterwards became A.D.C. to General Sir A. J. Fremantle, Governor of Malta.

In 1898 Morland decided to go to West Africa; and having served in the Niger Expedition received a Brevet Majority. He took part in other operations, and in 1901 was given command of a force despatched against the Emir of Yola. Next year he had command of another expedition. In both cases success crowned his efforts, with the result that he was rewarded by the D.S.O., C.B., and a Brevet Colonelcy. In 1909 Morland relinquished the post of Inspector-General of the West African Frontier Force, which had been assigned to him four years previously; and next year, while commanding a Brigade at Aldershot, was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

At the outset of the war in 1914 General Morland received command of the 14th Division, but in October was transferred to the 5th, in France. During 1916, as Commander of the Xth Corps, he took part in the operations of the Fourth Army on the Somme. On January 1st, 1918, Morland was given the rank of Lieutenant-General and command of the XIIIth Corps, which he held until the end of the war. In 1920 the General, who had received the K.C.B. in 1915, was appointed C.-in-C. of the Army of Occupation at Cologne. In 1922 Sir Thomas was given the Aldershot Command, and a few months afterwards the rank of General. Failure of health compelled him,

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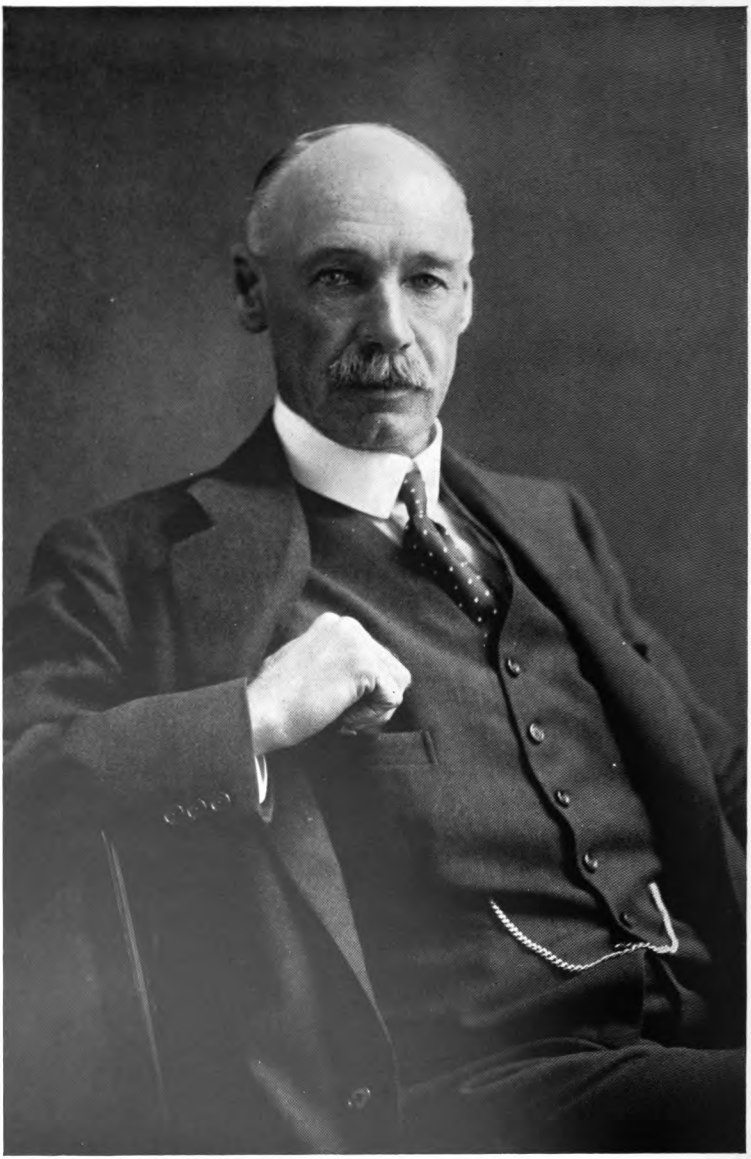

GENERAL LORD RAWLINSON, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Died March 27th, 1925.

By kind permission of Messrs. Elliott & Fry, Ltd.

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however, to resign active work in 1928. On the death of Lord Grenfell he was appointed a Colonel Commandant, and there was a momentary gleam of hope for returning health. But the end came suddenly.

Sir Thomas' quiet and somewhat reserved manner concealed great natural abilities, strengthened by exercise and study. It is difficult to believe he could have had an enemy in the world. His innate kindliness led him to close intercourse with his subordinates, however humble their rank. When operations were successful he gave the credit to others: if they failed, he assumed the responsibility himself. He had a large share in the preparation for the Battle of Messines, and gained well-deserved praise, not only then but on all occasions, for his forethought, judgment, and unremitting exertions to ensure success.

The General was indeed a Rifleman of the highest type, and leaves behind him a bright example of devotion to duty, which should prove a guiding light to future generations of our Regiment.

GENERAL THE LORD RAWLINSON,

G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Henry Seymour, eldest son of the well-known General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Bart., was born on February 20th, 1864. At Eton he gained little distinction, but a fine career began in 1884 on joining our 4th Battalion, stationed at that time in India. His period of Regimental service was, however, very brief, for within a few months he was appointed A.D.C. to Lord Roberts, an old friend of his father and C.-in-C. in India.

In 1892 "Rawley" entered the Staff College at Camberley. Among his contemporaries was the most intimate of his friends, namely, the late Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson; and the pair were among the most brilliant of their term. But by this time he had exchanged into the Coldstream Guards, and although he may have looked back with pleasure on his association with us, he had done so little Regimental duty that he can hardly be said to have assimilated the ideas and traditions of a Rifleman.

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In November 1895 Captain Rawlinson was placed on the Staff at Aldershot as a Brigade Major; but a few months later was transferred to Egypt, where Sir Herbert Kitchener was about to begin the operations which ultimately ended in the capture of Omdurman. Rawlinson, as D.-A.-G.-G., accompanied the Force, and in appreciation of his services was given a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, when promoted in 1900 to the substantive rank of Major.

At the outbreak of the South African War Rawlinson was appointed D.-A.-A.-G. to the Natal Field Force. He was shut up in Ladysmith, and after the relief of the town joined the Staff of his old Commander, Lord Roberts. Later on he commanded a mobile column, and at the end of the war received the brevet of Colonel and the C.B.

After a few months of Staff work at the W.O. Colonel Rawlinson became Commandant of the Staff College, for which his experience and mentality admirably qualified him. In 1909 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General and given command of the 3rd Division.

When the Great War broke out Sir Henry received command of the 7th Division; and although assigned the impossible task of relieving Antwerp he extricated his troops with much skill from the imminent perils of being overwhelmed by the overpowering forces of the enemy. In succession he commanded the IVth Army Corps and Fourth Army with distinction. At the Armistice Rawlinson —by this time a full General—received the G.C.B. and a peerage.

In 1919 Sir Henry was employed in the withdrawal of our troops from Russia, and in the year following was made Commander-in-Chief in India. Here, both in work and sport, the General overtaxed his strength. Internal trouble ensued, and on May 25th, 1925, he passed away; leaving behind him a record of unfailing spirit, of great artistic powers, and of military work brilliantly executed.

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THE REV. EDMUND BANKS SMITH, D.D.

We much regret to mention the death of Dr. Banks Smith, which took place during the last days of 1924 at his residence on the Hudson River near West Point, U.S.A., after a very brief illness.

He had recently relinquished his office of Chaplain at the military Church on Governor's Island. He had held it for many years, and his great delight lay in linking up past days with the present, by the completion of a most interesting history of the Island—at one time the Headquarters of our own Regiment—and the collection of military relics in the Church. Some twelve or fifteen years ago he wrote to Lord Grenfell asking if it were possible to obtain a Colour of the 60th to be deposited among the other emblems. In view of the fact that Colours had not been carried in our Regiment for a century, compliance with the request was not an easy task; but after some years of search Lord Grenfell succeeded in obtaining a pair, formerly carried by the (old) 1st Battalion. The Regimental Colour he presented to the Church, where it was received and installed with due ceremonial and the highest honour.

It was chiefly due to Dr. Banks Smith that our Regiment was presented with the Coehorn Mortar, which, although no doubt formerly in our possession, had been left behind on the evacuation of New York by our troops in 1783.

Dr. Banks Smith came to England last year and made the personal acquaintance of Lord Grenfell and other Rifle Officers. Nothing delighted him more than any opportunity of helping to bring together the old and the new countries; and if he had in England one special object of regard and interest it was the Regiment formerly known as the Royal American.

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